

>> file hcplus

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L8	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	METHANOL/CN
L9	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ETHANOL/CN
L10	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PROPANOL/CN
L11	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL/CN
L12	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	BUTANOL/CN
L13	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOBUTANOL/CN
L14	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PENTANOL/CN
L15	3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEXANOL/CN
L16	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEPTANOL/CN
L17	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OCTANOL/CN
L19	17216 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
L20	275237 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L21	38777 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L22	214 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
L23	661 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
L24	76139 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT
L25	40595 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT
L26	311678 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	DISPERSION
L27	26 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L28	119351 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
L29	114 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L28 AND L19
L30	2 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L29 AND (L25 OR L26)
L31	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"IR 3535"/CN
L32	60 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L31 OR IR 3535
L33	0 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L32 AND (L27 OR L30)

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L8	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	METHANOL/CN
L9	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ETHANOL/CN
L10	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PROPANOL/CN
L11	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOPROPANOL/CN
L12	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	BUTANOL/CN
L13	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ISOBUTANOL/CN
L14	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PENTANOL/CN
L15	3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEXANOL/CN
L16	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	HEPTANOL/CN
L17	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON	PLU=ON	OCTANOL/CN
L19	17216 SEA FILE=HCPLUS ABB=ON	PLU=ON	AEROSOLS+PFT/CT

L20 275237 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR
L12)
 L21 38777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
L17)
 L22 214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
 L23 661 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19
 L31 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "IR 3535"/CN
 L32 60 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 OR IR 3535
 L34 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND ((L22 OR L23) OR L29)

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L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN
 L10 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN
 L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN
 L12 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN
 L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN
 L14 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN
 L15 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN
 L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN
 L17 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN
 L19 17216 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
 L20 275237 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR
L12)
 L21 38777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
L17)
 L22 214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
 L23 661 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
 L24 76139 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT
 L25 40595 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT
 L26 311678 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DISPERSION
 L27 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25
OR L26)
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19
 L30 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND (L25 OR L26)
 L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN
 L37 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION
RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR
"CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)
 L38 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENAT
ED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)
 L39 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN
 L40 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIOL/CN
 L41 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN
 L50 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR
"P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DI
OL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,T
RANS-1,4-"/CN)
 L51 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "SOY" "OIL"
 L52 27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC
ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"
 L53 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"
 L54 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N 03/MF
 L55 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"
 L56 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L35
 L57 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41
 L58 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55
 L59 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37
 L60 824 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CITRONELLA(2A)OIL

L61 25219 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)
 L62 154 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS
 OIL
 L63 213 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS
 OIL
 L64 604 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A
) OIL
 L65 7146 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 OR (GERNAIUM(2A)OIL OR
 GERANOIL)
 L66 109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50
 L67 54446 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR
 L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))
 L68 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND (L27 OR L30)
 L69 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?
 L70 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L67
 L71 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L68 OR L70
 L73 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA
 RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
 L74 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR
 PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR
 PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL
 ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
 L75 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L73 OR L74)
 L76 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI

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L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN
 L10 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN
 L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN
 L12 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN
 L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN
 L14 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN
 L15 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN
 L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN
 L17 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN
 L19 17216 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
 L20 275237 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR
 L12)
 L21 38777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
 L17)
 L22 214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
 L23 661 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
 L24 76139 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT
 L25 40595 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT
 L26 311678 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DISPERSION
 L27 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25
 OR L26)
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19
 L30 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND (L25 OR L26)
 L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN
 L37 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION
 RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
 ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR
 "CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
 FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)
 L38 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENAT
 ED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)
 L39 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN
 L40 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIOL/CN
 L41 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN

 L50 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR
 "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DI
 OL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,T

RANS-1, 4-"/CN)

L51 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "SOY" "OIL"
 L52 27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC
 ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"

L53 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"
 L54 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N 03/MF
 L55 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"

L56 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L35
 L57 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41
 L58 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55
 L59 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37
 L60 824 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CITRONELLA(2A)OIL
 L61 25219 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)
 L62 154 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS
 OIL
 L63 213 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS
 OIL
 L64 604 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A
) OIL
 L65 7146 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 OR (GERNAIUM(2A)OIL OR
 GERANOIL)
 L66 109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50
 L67 54446 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR
 L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))
 L68 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND (L27 OR L30)
 L69 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?
 L70 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L67
 L71 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L68 OR L70
 L72 33 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L23 OR L29) AND L67
 L73 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA
 RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
 L74 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR
 PROPANE OR ISOPROpane OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR
 PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL
 ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
 L75 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L73 OR L74).
 L76 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI
 L77 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR
 PROPANE OR ISOPROpane OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR
 PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL
 ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
 L78 24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA
 RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
 L79 24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L77 OR L78)
 L80 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L79 NOT L76
 L81 17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI

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L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN
 L10 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN
 L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN
 L12 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN
 L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN
 L14 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN
 L15 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN
 L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN
 L17 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN
 L19 17216 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
 L20 275237 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR
 L12)
 L21 38777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
 L17)
 L22 214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
 L23 661 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
 L24 76139 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT

L25 40595 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT
 L26 311678 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DISPERSION
 L27 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25
 OR L26)
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19
 L30 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND (L25 OR L26)
 L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN
 L37 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION
 RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
 ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR
 "CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
 FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)
 L38 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENAT
 ED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)
 L39 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN
 L40 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIOL/CN
 L41 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN
 L50 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR
 "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DI
 OL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,T
 RANS-1,4-"/CN)
 L51 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "SOY" "OIL"
 L52 27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC
 ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"
 L53 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"
 L54 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N O3/MF
 L55 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"
 L56 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L35
 L57 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41
 L58 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55
 L59 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37
 L60 824 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CITRONELLA(2A)OIL
 L61 25219 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)
 L62 154 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS
 OIL
 L63 213 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS
 OIL
 L64 604 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A
) OIL
 L65 7146 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 OR (GERNAIUM(2A)OIL OR
 GERANOIL)
 L66 109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50
 L67 54446 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR
 L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))
 L68 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND (L27 OR L30)
 L69 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?
 L70 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L67
 L71 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L68 OR L70
 L73 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA
 RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
 L74 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR
 PROPANE OR ISOPROpane OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR
 PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL
 ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
 L75 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L73 OR L74)
 L76 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI
 L82 64156 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC
 L83 17218 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VEGETABLE OIL
 L84 1127391 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ETHER
 L85 11988 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FATTY ALCOHOL
 L86 15041 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SILICONE OIL
 L87 740015 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL
 L88 2787004 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O
 L89 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR
 L86 OR L87 OR L88) AND L76

=> d que 190

L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN
 L10 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN
 L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN
 L12 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN
 L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN
 L14 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN
 L15 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN
 L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN
 L17 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN
 L19 17216 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
 L20 275237 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR
 L12)
 L21 38777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
 L17)
 L22 214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
 L23 661 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
 L24 76139 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT
 L25 40595 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT
 L26 311678 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DISPERSION
 L27 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25
 OR L26)
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19
 L30 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND (L25 OR L26)
 L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN
 L37 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION
 RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
 ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR
 "CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
 FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)
 L38 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENAT
 ED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)
 L39 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN
 L40 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIOL/CN
 L41 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN
 L50 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR
 "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DI
 OL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,T
 RANS-1,4-"/CN)
 L51 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "SOY" "OIL"
 L52 27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC
 ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"
 L53 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"
 L54 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N 03/MF
 L55 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"
 L56 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L35
 L57 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41
 L58 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55
 L59 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37
 L60 824 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CITRONELLA(2A)OIL
 L61 25219 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)
 L62 154 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS
 OIL
 L63 213 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS
 OIL
 L64 604 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A
) OIL
 L65 7146 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 OR (GERNAIUM(2A)OIL OR
 GERANOIL)
 L66 109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50
 L67 54446 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR
 L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))

L68 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND (L27 OR L30)
 L69 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?
 L70 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L67
 L71 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L68 OR L70
 L72 33 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L23 OR L29) AND L67
 L73 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA
RBN OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
 L74 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR
PROPANE OR ISOPROpane OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR
PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL
ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
 L75 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L73 OR L74)
 L76 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI
 L77 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR
PROPANE OR ISOPROpane OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR
PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL
ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
 L78 24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA
RBN OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
 L79 24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L77 OR L78)
 L80 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L79 NOT L76
 L81 17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI
 L82 64156 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC
 L83 17218 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VEGETABLE OIL
 L84 1127391 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ETHER
 L85 11988 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FATTY ALCOHOL
 L86 15041 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SILICONE OIL
 L87 740015 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL
 L88 2787004 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O
 L90 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR
L86 OR L87 OR L88) AND L81

=> d que 191

L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN
 L10 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN
 L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN
 L12 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN
 L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN
 L14 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN
 L15 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN
 L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN
 L17 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN
 L19 17216 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON AEROSOLS+PFT/CT
 L20 275237 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR
L12)
 L21 38777 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
L17)
 L22 214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21)
 L23 661 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21)(L)AEROSOL
 L24 76139 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENSIONS+PFT,NT/CT
 L25 40595 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLUTIONS+PFT,NT/CT
 L26 311678 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DISPERSION
 L27 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND (L24 OR L25
OR L26)
 L28 119351 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ALCOHOLS+PFT/CT
 L29 114 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L19
 L30 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND (L25 OR L26)
 L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN
 L37 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("CITRONELLA DISTILLATION
RESIDUE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
ACETYLATED"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, BISULFITED, SAPOND."/CN OR
"CITRONELLA OIL, DIMETHYL ACETALS"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL,
FORMATE"/CN OR "CITRONELLA OIL, TERPENELESS"/CN)
 L38 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("LEMONGRASS EXT., HYDROGENAT
ED"/CN OR "LEMONGRASS OIL, TERPENE FRACTION"/CN)

L39 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEMON GRASS OIL"/CN
 L40 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIOL/CN
 L41 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN

 L50 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR
 "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DI
 OL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,T
 RANS-1,4-"/CN)
 L51 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "SOY" "OIL"
 L52 27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC
 ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"
 L53 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"
 L54 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N 03/MF
 L55 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"
 L56 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L35
 L57 1043 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L41
 L58 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55
 L59 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37
 L60 824 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CITRONELLA(2A)OIL
 L61 25219 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 OR (SOYBEAN OIL)
 L62 154 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMON GRASS
 OIL
 L63 213 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L38 OR L39) OR LEMONGRASS
 OIL
 L64 604 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (LEMON GRASS OR LEMONGRASS)(2A
) OIL
 L65 7146 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 OR (GERNAIUM(2A)OIL OR
 GERANOIL)
 L66 109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50
 L67 54446 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (REPELLENT OR (L56 OR L57 OR
 L58 OR L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66))
 L68 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND (L27 OR L30)
 L69 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23) AND DISPERS?
 L70 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L67
 L71 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L68 OR L70
 L72 33 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L23 OR L29) AND L67
 L73 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA
 RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
 L74 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L71 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR
 PROPANE OR ISOPROpane OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR
 PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL
 ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
 L75 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L73 OR L74)
 L76 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI
 L77 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND (METHANE OR ETHANE OR
 PROPANE OR ISOPROpane OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR BUTENE OR
 PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR DIMETHYL
 ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
 L78 24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND (CFC OR CHLOROFLUOROCA
 RBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON OR PROPELLANT)
 L79 24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L77 OR L78)
 L80 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L79 NOT L76
 L81 17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 NOT SUPEROXIDE/TI
 L82 64156 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC
 L83 17218 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VEGETABLE OIL
 L84 1127391 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ETHER
 L85 11988 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FATTY ALCOHOL
 L86 15041 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SILICONE OIL
 L87 740015 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL
 L88 2787004 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON WATER OR H2O
 L89 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR
 L86 OR L87 OR L88) AND L76
 L90 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L82 OR L83 OR L84 OR L85 OR
 L86 OR L87 OR L88) AND L81
 L91 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L89 OR L90) AND (SUNSCREEN?
 OR FILM(2A)FORM?)

=> s 133-34 or 176 or 181 or 189-91
 L114 24 (L33 OR L34) OR L76 OR L81 OR (L89 OR L90 OR L91)

=> file uspatfull
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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d que l111

L8	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN
L9	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN
L10	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN
L11	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN
L12	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN
L13	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN
L14	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN
L15	3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN
L16	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN
L17	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN
L31	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "IR 3535"/CN
L35	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN
L41	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN
L50	4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN)
L52	27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"
L53	26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"
L54	2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N 03/MF
L55	1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"
L92	24187 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L93	359349 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR

PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ?BUTANOL OR ?PENTANOL OR HEXANOL OR
HEPTANOL OR OCTANOL

L94 1214051 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENS? OR DISPERS? OR
SOLUTION OR EMULS?

L95 452801 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC OR
VEGETABLE OIL OR ESTER OR ETHER OR FATTY ALCOHOL

L96 1059942 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON SILICONE OIL OR WATER OR
H2O

L98 240766 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L92 OR L93)(P)L94

L99 182624 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L98(P)(L95 OR L96)

L100 2809 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L99(P)AEROSOL

L101 536 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 OR DEET OR L41 OR L55
OR L50 OR MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL

L102 23931 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL(3A)(LEMONGRASS OR LEMON
GRASS OR SOYBEAN OR SOY BEAN OR CITRONELLA)

L103 3579 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIUM(3A)OIL OR GERANIOL

L104 541 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE

L105 119 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L100(P)(L101 OR L102 OR
L103 OR L104)

L106 52 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L100 AND (IR3535 OR IR 3535
OR L31 OR ?AMINOPROPION?)

L108 110 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L105 OR L106) AND (CFC OR
CHLOROFLUOROCARBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON)

L109 104 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L105 OR L106) AND (METHANE
OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR
BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR
DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)

L110 58 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L108 OR L109) AND PROPELLAN
T

L111 18 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND SUNSCREEN

=> d que 1112

L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL/CN

L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHANOL/CN

L10 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPANOL/CN

L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL/CN

L12 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON BUTANOL/CN

L13 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOBUTANOL/CN

L14 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PENTANOL/CN

L15 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEXANOL/CN

L16 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON HEPTANOL/CN

L17 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OCTANOL/CN

L31 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "IR 3535"/CN

L35 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DEET/CN

L41 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN

L50 4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ("P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL"/CN OR
"P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, (1S,3R,4S)-(-)"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL,
CIS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN OR "P-MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL, TRANS-1,3,TRANS-1,4-"/CN)

L52 27 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "1-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC
ACID, 4-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)"

L53 26 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND "ESTER"

L54 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND C12 H23 N O3/MF

L55 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND "1-METHYLPROPYL"

L92 24187 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR
L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

L93 359349 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR
PROPANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ?BUTANOL OR ?PENTANOL OR HEXANOL OR
HEPTANOL OR OCTANOL

L94 1214051 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON SUSPENS? OR DISPERS? OR
SOLUTION OR EMULS?

L95 452801 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL OR POLYHYDRIC OR
VEGETABLE OIL OR ESTER OR ETHER OR FATTY ALCOHOL

L96 1059942 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON SILICONE OIL OR WATER OR

D KWIC display for 1st
patent of each family
for US PAT FULL results

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L116 ANSWER 25 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:81442 USPATFULL
TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers
and hair and skin care compositions containing the same
INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH,
United States
Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6537532	B1	20030325
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-342726		19990629 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-748705, filed on 13 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5916547 Division of Ser. No. US 1995-446189, filed on 19 May 1995, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 23 Aug 1993, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Di Nola-Baron, Liliana
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Peebles, Brent M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2149

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . be at a temperature which is essentially below the T.sub.g of the hydrophilic side chains. These copolymers can enhance the film forming properties of skin care compositions, and provide benefits such as better and more even distribution upon the skin.

SUMM . . . vinyl chloride and allyl chloride); vinyl and allyl substituted heterocyclic compounds (e.g., vinyl pyridine and allyl pyridine); vinylidene chloride; and hydrocarbons having at least one carbon-carbon double bond (e.g., styrene, alpha-methylstyrene, t-butylstyrene, butadiene, isoprene, cyclohexadiene, ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 2-butene, isobutylene, vinyl toluene); and mixtures thereof.

SUMM . . . wide variety of product types, including mousses, gels, lotions, tonics, sprays, shampoos, conditioners, rinses, hand and body lotions, facial moisturizers, sunscreens, anti-acne preparations, topical analgesics, mascaras, and the like. The carriers and additional components required to formulate such products vary with.

SUMM . . . a wide range of components conventionally used in hair care compositions. The carriers can contain a solvent to dissolve or disperse the particular copolymer being used, with water, the C1-C6 alcohols, and mixtures thereof being preferred; and water, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, and mixtures thereof being more preferred. The carriers can also contain a wide variety of additional materials including, but not limited to acetone, hydrocarbons (such as isobutane, hexane, decene), halogenated hydrocarbons (such as Freons), linalool, esters (such as ethyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate), and volatile silicon derivatives (especially siloxanes such as phenyl pentamethyl disiloxane, methoxypropyl heptamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, . . . and mixtures thereof. When the hair care composition is a hair spray, tonic, gel, or mousse the preferred solvents include water, ethanol, volatile

silicone derivatives, and mixtures thereof. The solvents used in such mixtures may be miscible or immiscible with each other. Mousses and aerosol hair sprays can also utilize any of the conventional propellants to deliver the material as a foam (in the case of a mousse) or as a fine, uniform spray (in the case of an aerosol hair spray). Examples of suitable propellants include materials such as trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, difluoroethane, dimethylether, propane, n-butane or isobutane. A tonic or hair spray product having a low viscosity may also utilize an emulsifying agent. Examples of suitable emulsifying agents include nonionic, cationic, anionic surfactants, or mixtures thereof. Fluorosurfactants are especially preferred, particularly if the product is a hair. . . is a spray composition having relatively low levels of volatile organic solvents, such as alcohols, and relatively high levels of water (e.g., in excess of about 10%, by weight water). If such an emulsifying agent is used, it is preferably present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 7.5% of the composition. The level of propellant can be adjusted as desired but is generally from about 3% to about 30% of mousse compositions and from about 15% to about 50% of the aerosol hair spray compositions.

SUMM . . . containers are well known in the art and include conventional, non-aerosol pump sprays i.e., "atomizers," aerosol containers or cans having propellant, as described above, and also pump aerosol containers utilizing compressed air as the propellant. Pump aerosol containers are disclosed, for. . .

SUMM The carrier can be in a wide variety of forms. For example, emulsion carriers, including, but not limited to, oil-in-water, water-in-oil, water-in-oil-in-water, and oil-in-water-in-silicone emulsions, are useful herein. These emulsions can cover a broad range of viscosities, e.g., from about 100 cps to about 200,000 cps. These emulsions can also be delivered in the form of sprays using either mechanical pump containers or pressurized aerosol containers using conventional propellants. These carriers can also be delivered in the form of a mousse. Other suitable topical carriers include anhydrous liquid solvents such as oils, alcohols, and silicones (e.g., mineral oil, ethanol, isopropanol, dimethicone, cyclomethicone, and the like); aqueous-based single phase liquid solvents (e.g., hydro-alcoholic solvent systems); and thickened versions of these anhydrous. . .

SUMM Preferred among those sunscreens which are useful in the compositions of the instant invention are those selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, . . .

SUMM Still other useful sunscreens are those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,937,370, to Sabatelli, issued Jun. 26, 1990; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,999,186, to. . . range. These sunscreening agents provide higher efficacy, broader UV absorption, lower skin penetration and longer lasting efficacy relative to conventional sunscreens. Especially preferred examples of these sunscreens include those selected from the group consisting of 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester with 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)-methylaminobenzoic acid.

SUMM Generally, the sunscreens can comprise from about 0.5% to about 20% of the compositions useful herein. Exact amounts will vary depending upon the sunscreen chosen and the desired Sun Protection Factor (SPF). SPF is a commonly used measure of photoprotection of a sunscreen against erythema. See Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 166, pp. 38206-38269, Aug. 25, 1978, which is incorporated herein by reference. . .

SUMM . . . glyceraldehyde, indoles and their derivatives, and the like. These sunless tanning agents may also be used in combination with the sunscreen agents.

SUMM Conditioning agents useful herein, and especially useful for hair care compositions, include hydrocarbons, silicone fluids, and

cationic materials.

SUMM The hydrocarbons can be either straight or branched chain and can contain from about 10 to about 16, preferably from about 12 to about 16 carbon atoms. Examples of suitable hydrocarbons are decane, dodecane, tetradecane, tridecane, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM . . . dihexadecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and di(hydrogenated tallow) ammonium chloride. Other quaternary ammonium salts useful herein are dicatlonics such as tallow propane diammonium dichloride. Quaternary imidazolinium salts are also useful herein. Examples of such materials are those imidazolinium salts containing C12-22 alkyl. . .

SUMM wherein R_{sub.1} is chosen from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain, saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from about 8 to about 24, preferably about 12 to about 18, carbon atoms; and M is a. . .

SUMM . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecyl-aminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of. . .

SUMM . . . least one emollient. Examples of suitable emollients include, but are not limited to, volatile and non-volatile silicone oils, highly branched hydrocarbons, and non-polar carboxylic acid and alcohol esters, and mixtures thereof. Emollients useful in the instant invention are further described in. . .

SUMM . . . guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride and hydroxypropyl guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, available as the Jaguar C series from Rhone-Poulenc; polymers for aiding the film-forming properties and substantivity of the composition (such as a copolymer of eicosene and vinyl pyrrolidone, an example of which is. . .

DETD . . . hair spray compositions can then be packaged in a nonaerosol spray pump. Alternatively, the compositions can be combined with conventional propellants and packaged in an aerosol spray.

DETD . . . hair spray compositions can then be packaged in a nonaerosol spray pump. Alternatively, the compositions can be combined with conventional propellants and packaged in an aerosol spray.

DETD . . . DMDM Hydantoin 0.78 0.78 0.78
Disodium EDTA 0.20 0.20 0.20
Polyoxyalkylated isostearyl 0.10 0.10 0.10
Alcohol.sup.2
Fragrance 0.10 0.10 0.10
Propellant.sup.3 7.0 7.0 7.0

DETD .sup.3 Available as a mixture of 82.46% isobutane, 16.57% propane, and 0.001% butane.

DETD These products are prepared by first dissolving the polymer in water with stirring. The remaining ingredients, except the propellant, are then added with stirring.

DETD The resulting mousse concentrate can then be combined with conventional propellants (e.g., Propellant A46) and packaged in an aerosol spray.

DETD Sunscreen Composition

DETD . . . Available as Carbopol.sup.R 954 from B.F. Goodrich.
.sup.2 Available as Carbopol.sup.R 1342 from B.F. Goodrich.
.sup.3 Alternatively, the sunscreen compositions are prepared using the copolymers of Examples VI, VII, XIII, XIV, and XV.
.sup.4 Available as Elefac I-205. . .

L116 ANSWER 27 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:87734 USPATFULL

TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume

INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States
Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States
Chung, Alex Haejoon, West Chester, OH, United States
Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6086903	20000711	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-606881	19960226	(8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Wortman, Donna C.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Camp, Jason J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	3846		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
SUMM	291	4.530	
Cedryl acetate	303	5.436	
Cedryl formate	+250	5.070	
Cinnamyl cinnamate	370	5.480	
Cyclohexyl salicylate	304	5.265	
Cyclamen aldehyde	270	3.680	
Dihydro isojasmonate	+300	3.009	
Diphenyl methane	262	4.059	
Diphenyl oxide	252	4.240	
Dodecalactone	258	4.359	
iso E super	+250	3.455	
Ethylene brassylate	332	4.554	
Ethyl methyl phenyl glycide	260	3.165	

Ethyl undecylenate. . .

SUMM Some preferred compositions of the present invention contain soaps derived from essentially saturated hydrocarbon chainlengths of from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms. It is preferred that the soap be the sodium and/or. . .

SUMM wherein R₁ is chosen from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain, saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from about 8 to about 24, preferably about 12 to about 18, carbon atoms; and M is a. . . polyvalent metal cations as previously discussed. Important examples are the salts of an organic sulfuric acid reaction product of a hydrocarbon of the methane series, including iso-, neo-, and n-paraffins, having about 8 to about 24 carbon atoms, preferably about 12 about 18 carbon. . .

SUMM . . . be liquid or gaseous, and is usually, but not necessarily, diluted by inert diluents, for example, by liquid SO₂, chlorinated hydrocarbons, etc., when used in the liquid form, or by air, nitrogen, gaseous SO₂, etc., when used in the gaseous form.

SUMM . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecylaminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines, such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of. . .

SUMM Examples of such amphoteric surfactants include n-alkylaminopropionates and n-alkyliminodipropionates. Such materials are sold under the tradename Deriphat.RTM. by Henkel and Mirataine.RTM. by Miranol, Inc. Specific examples include. . .

SUMM Examples include: 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octadecylammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate; 5-[S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio]-3-hydroxypentane-1-sulfate; 3-[P,P-P-diethyl-P-3,6,9-tri-oxatetradecylphosphonio]-2-hydroxypropane-1-phosphate; 3-[N,N-dipropyl-N-3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropylammonio]-propanephosphonate; 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)propane-1-sulfonate; 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)-2-hydroxypropane-1-sulfonate; 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)ammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate; 3-[S-ethyl-S-(3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl)sulfonio]-propane-1-phosphate; 3-(P,P-dimethyl-P-dodecylphosphonio)-propane-1-phosphonate;

and 5-[N,N-di(3-hydroxypropyl)-N-hexadecylammonio]-2-hydroxy-pentane-1-sulfate

SUMM The term "alkyl" or "hydroxyalkyl" means straight or branch chained, saturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals and substituted hydrocarbon radicals such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, hydroxypropyl, hydroxyethyl, and the like.

SUMM The compositions can contain fatty acids derived from essentially saturated hydrocarbon chainlengths of from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms. These fatty acids can be highly purified individual chainlengths and/or. . . . C.). Such a material is commercially available as Penreco Snow White Pet USP. The petrolatum of the present invention includes hydrocarbon mixtures formulated with mineral oils in combination with paraffin waxes of various melting points.

SUMM Lipophilic emollient selected from the group consisting of: esters of fatty acids; glycerin mono-, di-, and trimers; epidermal and sebaceous hydrocarbons such as cholesterol, cholesterol esters, squalene, squalane; silicone oils and gums; mineral oil; lanolin and lanolin derivatives; and mixtures thereof.

SUMM present in the monomeric mixture if desired, even in predominant proportion. Carboxyvinyl polymers are substantially insoluble in liquid, volatile organic hydrocarbons and are dimensionally stable on exposure to air.

SUMM in which each R.² is chosen from the group consisting of hydrogen, phenyl, benzyl, a saturated hydrocarbon radical, preferably an alkyl radical containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and A⁻ denotes a halide ion.

SUMM in which each R.³ denotes a monovalent hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms, and more especially an alkyl or alkenyl radical such as methyl;

SUMM The organic hair conditioning materials hereof include fluids selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon fluids and fatty esters. The fatty esters hereof are characterized by having at least 10 carbon atoms, and include esters. . . .

SUMM Hydrocarbon fluids include oils such as cyclic hydrocarbons, straight chain aliphatic hydrocarbons (saturated or unsaturated), and branched chain aliphatic hydrocarbons (saturated or unsaturated), and mixtures thereof. Straight chain hydrocarbon oils will preferably contain from about 12 to about 19 carbon atoms, although it is not necessarily meant to limit the hydrocarbons to this range. Branched chain hydrocarbon oils can and typically can contain higher numbers of carbon atoms. Also encompassed herein are polymeric hydrocarbons of alkenyl monomers, such as C.₂-C.₆ alkenyl monomers. These polymers can be straight or branched chain polymers. The straight. . . will typically be relatively short in length, having a total number of carbon atoms as described above for straight chain hydrocarbons in general. The branched chain polymers can have substantially higher chain length. The number average molecular weight of such materials. . . . pentadecane, saturated and unsaturated hexadecane, and mixtures thereof. Branched-chain isomers of these compounds, as well as of higher chain length hydrocarbons, can also be used. Exemplary branched-chain isomers are highly branched saturated or unsaturated alkanes, such as the permethyl-substituted isomers, e.g., . . . organic materials are also useful conditioning agents. A preferred organic polymer is polybutene, such as the copolymer of isobutylene and butene. A commercially available material of this type is L-14 polybutene from Amoco Chemical Co. (Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.). Other polymeric conditioners can include polyisoprene, polybutadiene, and other hydrocarbon polymers of C.₄ to C.₁₂ straight and branched chain, mono- and di-unsaturated aliphatic monomers, and derivatives thereof

SUMM an emollient selected from the group consisting of esters of fatty acids; glycerin mono-, di-, and tri-esters; epidermal and sebaceous hydrocarbons such as cholesterol, cholesterol esters, squalene, squalane; lanolin and derivatives, mineral oil, silicone oils and gums, and mixtures thereof and. . . .

SUMM . . . a wide range of components conventionally used in hair care compositions. The carriers can contain a solvent to dissolve or disperse the particular copolymer being used, with water, the C._{sub.1} -C._{sub.6} alcohols, and mixtures thereof being preferred; and water, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, propylene carbonate, and mixtures thereof being more preferred. The carriers can also contain a wide variety of additional materials including, but not limited to, acetone, hydrocarbons (such as isobutane, hexane, decene), halogenated hydrocarbons (such as Freons), esters (such as ethyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate), and volatile silicon derivatives (especially siloxanes such as phenyl pentamethyl disiloxane, methoxypropyl heptamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, . . . and mixtures thereof. When the hair care composition is a hair spray, tonic, gel, or mousse the preferred solvents include water, ethanol, volatile silicone derivatives, and mixtures thereof. The solvents used in such mixtures can be miscible or immiscible with each other. Mousses and aerosol hair sprays can also utilize any of the conventional propellants to deliver the material as a foam (in the case of a mousse) or as a fine, uniform spray (in the case of an aerosol hair spray). Examples of suitable propellants include materials such as trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, difluoroethane, dimethylether, propane, n-butane or isobutane. A tonic or hair spray product having a low viscosity can also utilize an emulsifying agent. Examples of suitable emulsifying agents include nonionic, cationic, anionic surfactants, or mixtures thereof. Fluorosurfactants are especially preferred, particularly if the product is a hair. . . is a spray composition having relatively low levels of volatile organic solvents, such as alcohols, and relatively high levels of water (e.g., in excess of about 10%, by weight water). If such an emulsifying agent is used, it is preferably present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 7.5% of the composition. The level of propellant can be adjusted as desired but is generally from about 3% to about 30% of mousse compositions and from about 15% to about 50% of the aerosol hair spray compositions.

SUMM . . . containers are well known in the art and include conventional, non-aerosol pump sprays i.e., "atomizers," aerosol containers or cans having propellant, as described above, and also pump aerosol containers utilizing compressed air as the propellant. Pump aerosol containers are disclosed, for. . .

SUMM The carrier can be in a wide variety of forms. For example, emulsion carriers, including, but not limited to, oil-in-water, water-in-oil, water-in-oil-in-water, and oil-in-water-in-silicone emulsions, are useful herein. These emulsions can cover a broad range of viscosities, e.g., from about 100 cps to about 200,000 cps. These emulsions can also be delivered in the form of sprays using either mechanical pump containers or pressurized aerosol containers using conventional propellants. These carriers can also be delivered in the form of a mousse. Other suitable topical carriers include anhydrous liquid solvents such as oils, alcohols, and silicones (e.g., mineral oil, ethanol, isopropanol, dimethicone, cyclomethicone, and the like); aqueous-based single phase liquid solvents (e.g., hydro-alcoholic solvent systems); and thickened versions of these anhydrous. . .

SUMM Non-polar, volatile oils particularly useful in the present invention are selected from the group consisting of silicone oils; hydrocarbons; and mixtures thereof. Such non-polar, volatile oils are disclosed, for example, in *Cosmetics, Science, and Technology*, Vol. 1, 27-104 edited. . . an aliphatic character and be straight or branched chained or contain alicyclic or aromatic rings. Examples of preferred non-polar, volatile hydrocarbons include isodecane (such as *Permethyl-99A.RTM.* which is available from *Presperse Inc.*) and the C._{sub.7} -C._{sub.8} through C._{sub.12} -C._{sub.15} isoparaffins (such. . .

SUMM . . . 1989. Relatively polar, non-volatile co-solvents useful in the present invention are preferably selected from the group consisting of silicone oils; **hydrocarbon** oils; fatty alcohols; fatty acids; esters of mono and dibasic carboxylic acids with mono and polyhydric alcohols; polyoxyethylenes; polyoxypropylenes; mixtures.

SUMM . . . on Mar. 28, 1989.get good dissolution. The non-volatile silicone oils useful in the present invention are essentially non-volatile polysiloxanes, paraffinic **hydrocarbon** oils, and mixtures thereof. The polysiloxanes useful in the present invention selected from the group consisting of polyalkylsiloxanes, polyarylsiloxanes, polyalkylarylsiloxanes, . . .

SUMM Non-volatile paraffinic **hydrocarbon** oils useful in the present invention include mineral oils and certain branched-chain **hydrocarbons**. Examples of these fluids are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,019,375 issued to Tanner et al. on May 28, 1991.. . .

SUMM Preferred branched chain **hydrocarbon** oils have the following properties:

SUMM Particularly preferred branched-chain **hydrocarbons** include Permethyl 103A, which contains an average of about 24 carbon atoms; Permethyl 104A, which contains an average of about.

SUMM . . . seq., of Cosmetics Science and Technology, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Preferred among those **sunscreens** which are useful in the compositions of the instant invention are those selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, . . .

SUMM Still other useful **sunscreens** are those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,937,370, to Sabatelli, issued Jun. 26, 1990; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,999,186, to. . . range. These sunscreening agents provide higher efficacy, broader UV absorption, lower skin penetration and longer lasting efficacy relative to conventional **sunscreens**. Especially preferred examples of these **sunscreens** include those selected from the group consisting of 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester with 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, 4-N,N- (2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic. . .

SUMM Generally, the **sunscreens** can comprise from about 0.5% to about 20% of the compositions useful herein. Exact amounts will vary depending upon the **sunscreen** chosen and the desired Sun Protection Factor (SPF). SPF is a commonly used measure of photoprotection of a **sunscreen** against erythema. See Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 166, pp. 38206-38269, Aug. 25, 1978, which is incorporated herein by reference.

SUMM . . . glyceraldehyde, indoles and their derivatives, and the like. These sunless tanning agents can also be used in combination with the **sunscreen** agents.

SUMM 6. Conditioning Agents. Other useful actives include the conditioning agents disclosed hereinbefore, including **hydrocarbons**, silicone fluids, and cationic materials. The **hydrocarbons** can be either straight or branched chain and can contain from about 10 to about 16, preferably from about 12 to about 16 carbon atoms. Examples of suitable **hydrocarbons** are decane, dodecane, tetradecane, tridecane, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM . . . dihexadecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and di(hydrogenated tallow) ammonium chloride. Other quaternary ammonium salts useful herein are dicationics such as tallow propane diammonium dichloride. Quaternary imidazolinium salts are also useful herein. Examples of such materials are those imidazolinium salts containing C.sub.12-22 alkyl. . .

SUMM . . . least one emollient. Examples of suitable emollients include, but are not limited to, volatile and non-volatile silicone oils, highly branched **hydrocarbons**, and non-polar carboxylic acid and alcohol esters, and mixtures thereof. Emollients useful in the instant invention are further described in. . .

SUMM . . . guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride and hydroxypropyl guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, available as the Jaguar C series from Rhone-Poulenc; polymers for aiding the film-forming

properties and substantivity of the composition (such as a copolymer of eicosene and vinyl pyrrolidone, an example of which is. . .

DETD	cinnamic aldehyde			
	285	4.324	8	
para-tert-Butyl	cyclohexyl acetate			
	+250	4.019	10	
Cadinene	275	7.346	1	
Cedrol	291	4.530	5	
Cinnamyl cinnamate				
	370	5.480	5	
Diphenyl methane	262	4.059	3	
Dodecalactone	258	4.359	3	
Exaltolide	280	5.346	2	
Geranyl anthranilate				
	312	4.216	2	
Lilial (p-t-bucinal)				
	258	3.858	3.5	
gamma-Methyl ionone				
	252	4.309.		
DETD	hair spray compositions can then be packaged in a nonaerosol spray pump. Alternatively, the compositions can be combined with conventional propellants and packaged in an aerosol spray.			
DETD	hair spray compositions can then be packaged in a nonaerosol spray pump. Alternatively, the compositions can be combined with conventional propellants and packaged in an aerosol spray.			
DETD	EDTA	0.20	0.20	0.20
Polyoxyalkylated isostearyl alcohol.sup.(1)				
	0.10	0.10	0.10	
Perfume E	0.10	--	--	
Perfume F	--	0.10	--	
Perfume I	--	--	0.10	
Propellant.sup.(2)				
	7.0	7.0	7.0	

.sup.(2) Available as Aerosurf .RTM. 66E10.

.sup.(3) Available as a mixture of about 82.46% isobutane, about 16.57%

propane, and about 0.001% butane.

DETD These products are prepared by first dissolving the polymer in water with stirring. The remaining ingredients, except the propellant, are then added with stirring. The resulting mousse concentrate can then be combined with conventional propellants (e.g., Propellant A46) and packaged in an aerosol spray. These mousses are useful for application to the hair to provide a styling. . .

DETD Sunscreen Composition

DETD . . . Available as Carbopol .RTM. 954 from B.F. Goodrich.

.sup.(2) Available as Carbopol .RTM. 1342 from B.F. Goodrich.

.sup.(3) Alternatively, the sunscreen compositions are prepared using the

copolymers of Examples VIII and IX.

.sup.(4) Available as Elefac I205 from Bernel Chemical.

.sup.(5). . .

L116 ANSWER 29 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:141283 USPATFULL

TITLE: Hair spray compositions

INVENTOR(S): Peffly, Majorie Mossman, Cincinnati, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5980876 19991109

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-644937 19960513 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-200831, filed on 17 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-883979, filed on 15 May 1992, now abandoned

which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-747165, filed on 19 Aug 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Levy, Neil S.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Tucker, Joan B., Murphy, Stephen T., Lewis, Leonard W.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 1514

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . is a cation. Important examples are the salts of an organic sulfuric acid reaction product of a organic of the methane series, including iso-, neo-, ineso-, and n-paraffins, having 8 to 24 carbon atoms, preferably 12 to 18 carbon atoms and.

SUMM . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecylaminopropionate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U.S. Pat. No. . . .

SUMM Examples include: 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octadecylammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate; 5-[S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio]-3-hydroxy-pentane-1-sulfate; 3-[P,P-diethyl-P-3,6,9-trioxatetradexoxylphosphonio]-2-hydroxy-propone-1-phosphate; 3-[N,N-dipropyl-N-3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropylammonio]-propane-1-phosphate; 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N--hexadecylammonio)propane-1-sulfonate; 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)-2-hydroxy-propone-1-sulfonate; 4-[N,N-di-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)-N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)ammonio]-butane-1-carboxylate; 3-[S-ethyl-S-(3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl)sulfonio]-propane-1-phosphate; 3-[P,P-dimethyl-P-dodecylphosphonio]-propane-1-phosphonate; and 5-[N,N-di(3-hydroxypropyl)-N-hexadecylammonio]-2-hydroxypentane-1-sulfate.

SUMM Other quaternary ammonium salts useful herein are diquaternary ammonium salts, such as tallow propane diammonium dichloride.

SUMM wherein R.sub.1 is a saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 7 to 21, preferably from 11 to 17 carbon atoms; R.sub.2 represents a C.sub.1-4 alkylene group; and. . .

SUMM When the hair spray compositions are to be dispensed from a pressurized aerosol container, a propellant which consists of one or more of the conventionally-known aerosol propellants may be used to propel the compositions. A suitable propellant for use can be generally any liquefiable gas conventionally used for aerosol containers.

SUMM Suitable propellants for use are volatile hydrocarbon propellants which can include liquefied lower hydrocarbons of 3 to 4 carbon atoms such as propane, butane and isobutane. Other suitable propellants are hydrofluorocarbons such as 1,2-difluoroethane (Hydrofluorocarbon 152A) supplied as Dymel 152A by DuPont. Other examples of propellants are dimethylether, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and atmospheric gas.

SUMM The hydrocarbons, particularly isobutane, used singly or admixed with other hydrocarbons are preferred.

SUMM The aerosol propellant may be mixed with the present compositions and the amount of propellant to be mixed is governed by normal factors well known in the aerosol art. Generally, for liquefiable propellants, the level of propellant is from about 10% to about 60% by weight of the total composition, preferably from about 15% to about 50%. . .

SUMM Alternatively, pressurized aerosol dispensers can be used where the propellant is separated from contact with the hair spray composition such as a two compartment can of the type sold under. . .

SUMM Other suitable aerosol dispensers are those characterized by the propellant being compressed air which can be filled into the dispenser by means of a pump or equivalent device prior to. . .

SUMM . . . as various lanolin compounds; protein hydrolysates and other

protein derivatives; ethylene adducts and polyoxyethylene cholesterol; dyes, tints and other colorants; sunscreens; and perfume.

DETD
 Ingredient Weight %

Ethanol, 200 proof	79.00%
Resin.sup.1 4.00%	
KOH (45%) 0.82%	
DRO Water 15.08%	
Aerosol OT.sup.2 0.50%	

.sup.1 60% tbutyl acrylate/20% acrylic acid/20% silicone macromer average mw = 10,000, having a weight average molecular weight of about 500,000.
 .sup.2 Aerosol OT .RTM. , sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate surfactant available as a 75% active solution in water and ethanol from American Cyanamid.

DETD A formulation for an aerosol hair spray concentrate is shown below. The concentrate is preferably charged with a organic propellant at about 30% propellant and 70% concentrate.

CLM What is claimed is:
 11. A hair spray product as in claim 10, further comprising an aerosol propellant disposed within said container.

. . . in claim 11, wherein said aerosol spray container is a pump spray container, wherein compressed air is utilized as a propellant.

L116 ANSWER 30 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:78120 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Antibacterial and antifouling oxathiazines and their oxides
 INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef Frans Elizabetha, Vosselaar, Belgium
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5922113		19990713
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-951278		19971016 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 586690		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Green, Anthony		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Coletti, Ellen Ciambrone		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	786		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . the foregoing definitions halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo; C.sub.1-4 alkyl defines straight and branch chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms comprising methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, 1-methylethyl, n-butyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl; C.sub.1-5 alkyl includes C.sub.1-4 alkyl radicals as defined above and saturated hydrocarbon radicals having five carbon atoms, e.g. n-pentyl and the branched pentyl isomers; C.sub.1-6 alkyl includes C.sub.1-5 alkyl radicals as defined. . . above and six carbon containing homologs, e.g. n-hexyl and the branched hexyl isomers. C.sub.1-12 alkyl includes C.sub.1-6 alkyl and saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 7 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g. heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl and their isomers. The term alkali. . .

SUMM . . . and do need special precautions such as the addition of agents for stabilizing the active ingredient. In materials that should form films such as lubricants, cutting fluids and coating materials, they do not impair the formation of uniform

films and the practicability. In particular, in coating materials they do not impair rapid curing in practical circumstances such as room.

SUMM . . . compositions comprise water-repelling agents and surface slipping agents that are capable of imparting a low surface tension of the coating film formed by the polymer or copolymer in the coating compositions.

SUMM . . . non-toxic to nontarget animals or plants and humans in the relevant surrounding. Diluents suitable for this purpose are, for example, water or, organic solvents such as, for example, aromatic hydrocarbons, e.g. methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene mixtures, substituted naphthalenes; alcohols and glycols and their ethers and esters, e.g. ethanol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether; ketones e.g. 2-propanone, cyclohexanone and the like; strongly polar solvents; e.g. N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide or dimethylformamide; vegetable oils or epoxidized vegetable oils such as epoxidized coconut oil or soybean oil, and mixtures thereof. Solutions can be prepared in the usual way, if necessary, with assistance of solution promoters. Other liquid forms which can be used consist of emulsions, dispersions or suspensions of the active compound in water or suitable inert diluents, or also concentrates for preparing such emulsions, dispersions or suspensions which can be directly adjusted to the required concentration. For this purpose, the active ingredient is, for example, mixed with a dispersing, suspending or emulsifying agent. The active component can also be dissolved or dispersed in a suitable inert solvent and mixed simultaneously or subsequently with a dispersing or emulsifying agent. It is also possible to use semi-solid carrier substances of cream, ointment, paste or waxlike nature, into which the active ingredient can be incorporated, if necessary, with the aid of solution promoters and/or emulsifiers. Vaseline, petroleum wax, liquid paraffin, silicone oil and other cream-bases are examples of semi-solid carrier substances. Furthermore, it is possible for the active ingredient to be used in the form of aerosols. For this purpose the active ingredient is dissolved or dispersed in a volatile liquid suitable for use as a propellant, for example, chlorinated and/or fluorinated derivatives of methane and ethane and mixtures thereof, or compressed air. In this way solutions under pressure are obtained which, when sprayed, yield aerosols that are particularly suitable for controlling or combatting bacteria and/or fouling organisms, e.g. in closed chambers and storage rooms. For . . .

SUMM . . . polymers such as alkyd resins or physically drying organic binder-forming solids by solvent evaporation); insecticides such as, for example, chlorinated hydrocarbons, e.g. endosulfan, organophosphates, e.g. chloropyriphos, pyrethroids, e.g. permethrin and the like; additional fungicides and bactericides such as alcohols, e.g. ethanol, 2,3,3-triiodallyl alcohol; aldehydes, e.g. formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde; formaldehyde releasing compounds, e.g. 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (bronopol), 2-bromo-2-nitropropan-1-ol; reaction products of amines and formaldehyde, e.g. triazines, 3,5-dimethyltetrahydro-1,3,5-2H-thiadiazine-2-thione; reaction products of amides and formaldehyde, e.g. 1-hydroxymethyl-2-thiono-1,2-dihydrobenzothiazol-N-hydroxymethylbenzothiazolinethione; phenols, . . .

L116 ANSWER 32 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:72243 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Personal care compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Snyder, Michael Albert, Mason, OH, United States
 Clarizia, Mario Paul, Iowa City, IA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5916548	19990629	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-833819	19970409	(8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-707554, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W., Rosnell, Tara M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2409		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM The rheological, holding, and film-forming properties of polymers and copolymers have contributed immensely to their usefulness in a wide variety of personal care compositions. Products . . . copolymers include hairsprays, shampoos, hair conditioners, skin creams and lotion, make-up products, antiperspirants and deodorants, shaving creams, topical drug compositions, sunscreen products, and the like. Consumers are constantly seeking products providing improved performance benefits. In their quest to improve upon current . . .

SUMM . . . consisting of unsaturated carboxylic acid esters of C1-C18 alcohols, unsaturated alcohols (preferably having about 12 to about 30 carbons), unsaturated hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons containing unsaturated alkyl groups, vinyl esters of carboxylic acids, vinyl ethers, allyl esters of carboxylic acids, allyl ethers, and mixtures. . .

SUMM . . . isobutyl vinyl ether and s-butyl vinyl ether; allyl chloride, allyl acetate, 1,2-butadiene; 1,3-buadiene, 1,3-hexadiene, 1,3-cyclohexadiene; bicycloheptadiene; 2,3-dicarboxymethyl-1,6-hexadiene; ethylene, propylene; isoprene; 1-butene, 2-butene, isobutylene, indene, norbomylene; .beta.-pinene; .alpha.-pinene; and mixtures thereof.

SUMM Hydrophobic solvents suitable for use in the volatile, hydrophobic solvent component are selected from the group consisting of branched chain hydrocarbons, silicones, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM Preferred hydrophobic branched chain hydrocarbons useful as the solvent component herein contain from about 7 to about 14, more preferably from about 10 to about 13, and most preferably from about 11 to about 12 carbon atoms. Saturated hydrocarbons are preferred, although it is not intended to exclude unsaturated hydrocarbons. Examples of such preferred branched chain hydrocarbons include isoparaffins of the above chain sizes. Isoparaffins are commercially available from Exxon Chemical Co; examples include Isopar E (C.sub.8 . . . Isopar.TM. H and K (C.sub.11 -C.sub.12 isoparaffins), and Isopar.TM. L (C.sub.11 -C.sub.13 isoparaffins) or mixtures thereof. Other suitable branched chain hydrocarbons are isododecane and isoundecane. Isododecane is preferred and is commercially available from Presperse, Inc. (South Plainfield, N.J., USA) as Permethyl.TM.. . .

SUMM . . . lotions, creams, ointments, tonics, sprays, aerosols, shampoos, conditioners, rinses, bar soaps, hand and body lotions, facial moisturizers, solid gel sticks, sunscreens, anti-acne preparations, topical analgesics, mascaras, antiperspirants, deodorants and the like. Carriers optionally used to formulate such product types should be. . .

SUMM . . . a wide range of components conventionally used in hair care compositions. The carriers can contain a solvent to dissolve or disperse additional copolymers being used, with water, the C1-C6 alcohols, and mixtures thereof being preferred; and water, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, and mixtures thereof being more preferred. The carriers can also contain a wide variety of additional materials including, but not limited to acetone, hydrocarbons (such as isobutane, hexane, decene), halogenated hydrocarbons

(such as Freons), linalool, esters (such as ethyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate), and volatile silicon derivatives (especially siloxanes such as phenyl pentamethyl disiloxane, methoxypropyl heptamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, . . . and mixtures thereof. When the hair care composition is a hair spray, tonic, gel, or mousse the preferred solvents include water, ethanol, volatile silicone derivatives, and mixtures thereof. The solvents used in such mixtures may be miscible or immiscible with each other. Mousses and aerosol hair sprays can also utilize any of the conventional propellants to deliver the material as a foam (in the case of a mousse) or as a fine, uniform spray (in the case of an aerosol hair spray). Examples of suitable propellants include materials such as trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, difluoroethane, dimethylether, propane, n-butane or isobutane. A tonic or hair spray product having a low viscosity may also utilize an emulsifying agent. Examples of suitable emulsifying agents include nonionic, cationic, anionic surfactants, or mixtures thereof. Fluorosurfactants are especially preferred, particularly if the product is a hair. . . is a spray composition having relatively low levels of volatile organic solvents, such as alcohols, and relatively high levels of water (e.g., in excess of about 10%, by weight water). If such an emulsifying agent is used, it is preferably present at a level of from about 0.01 % to about 7.5% of the composition. The level of propellant can be adjusted as desired but is generally from about 3% to about 30% of mousse compositions and from about 15% to about 70% of the aerosol hair spray compositions.

SUMM . . . containers are well known in the art and include conventional, non-aerosol pump sprays i.e., "atomizers," aerosol containers or cans having propellant, as described above, and also pump aerosol containers utilizing compressed air as the propellant. Pump aerosol containers are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,077,441, Mar. 7, 1978, Olofsson and 4,850,577, Jul. 25, . . .

SUMM The carrier can be in a wide variety of forms. For example, emulsion carriers, including, but not limited to, oil-in-water, water-in-oil, water-in-oil-in-water, and oil-in-water-in-silicone emulsions , are useful herein. These emulsions can cover a broad range of viscosities, e.g, from about 100 cps to about 200,000 cps. These emulsions can also be delivered in the form of sprays using either mechanical pump containers or pressurized aerosol containers using conventional propellants. These carriers can also be delivered in the form of a mousse. Other suitable topical carriers include anhydrous liquid solvents such as oils, alcohols, and silicones (e.g., mineral oil, ethanol, isopropanol, dimethicone, cyclomethicone, and the like); aqueous-based single phase liquid solvents (e.g., hydro-alcoholic solvent systems); and thickened versions of these anhydrous. . .

SUMM . . . seq., of Cosmetics Science and Technology, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Preferred among those sunscreens which are useful in the compositions of the instant invention are those selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, . . .

SUMM Still other useful sunscreens are those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,937,370, to Sabatelli, issued Jun. 26, 1990; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,999,186, to. . . range. These sunscreening actives provide higher efficacy, broader UV absorption, lower skin penetration and longer lasting efficacy relative to conventional sunscreens. Especially preferred examples of these sunscreens include those selected from the group consisting of 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester with 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid.

SUMM Generally, the sunscreens can comprise from about 0.5% to about 20% of the compositions useful herein. Exact amounts will vary depending upon the sunscreen chosen and the desired Sun

Protection Factor (SPF). SPF is a commonly used measure of photoprotection of a **sunscreen** against erythema. See **Federal Register**, Vol. 43, No. 166, pp. 38206-38269, Aug. 25, 1978, which is incorporated herein by reference.

SUMM . . . glyceraldehyde, indoles and their derivatives, and the like. These sunless tanning actives may also be used in combination with the **sunscreen** agents.

SUMM Conditioning agents useful herein, and especially useful for hair care compositions, include **hydrocarbons**, silicone fluids, and cationic materials.

SUMM The **hydrocarbons** can be either straight or branched chain and can contain from about 10 to about 16, preferably from about 12 to about 16 carbon atoms. Examples of suitable **hydrocarbons** are decane, dodecane, tetradecane, tridecane, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM . . . dihexadecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and di(hydrogenated tallow) ammonium chloride. Other quaternary ammonium salts useful herein are dicationics such as tallow propane diammonium dichloride. Quaternary imidazolinium salt are also useful herein. Examples of such materials are those imidazolinium salts containing C12-22 alkyl, . . . wherein R_{sub.1} is chosen from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain, saturated aliphatic **hydrocarbon** radical having from about 8 to about 24, preferably about 12 to about 18, carbon atoms; and M is a. . .

SUMM . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphaté, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecyl-**aminopropionate**, sodium 3-dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of. . .

SUMM . . . least one emollient. Examples of suitable emollients include, but are not limited to, volatile and non-volatile silicone oils, highly branched **hydrocarbons**, and non-polar carboxylic acid and alcohol esters, and mixtures thereof. Emollients useful in the instant invention are further described in. . .

SUMM . . . guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride and hydroxypropyl guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, available as the Jaguar C series from Rhone-Poulenc; polymers for aiding the film-forming properties and substantivity of the composition (such as a copolymer of eicosene and vinyl pyrrolidone, an example of which is. . .

DETD	Component	Weight %
Water		Q.S. to 100%
Tallowtrimonium Chloride		0.10%
Hydrogenated Ditallowdimonium Chloride		0.90%
(Quaternium 18)		
Lauramine Oxide		0.20%
Panthenol		0.05%
Perfume		0.20%
Copolymer [1]		1.00%
Tauramine		0.22%
Hexamethyl disiloxane		3.00%
Isobutane		7.00%

[1] Poly[(tbutyl acrylate)(methacrylic acid)graft-polydimethylsiloxane]
 DEDT . . . C and use an appropriate homogenizer to facilitate incorporation of the copolymer into the solvent component. The other components (except isobutane) are mixed in a separate vessel at a temperature high enough (70.degree. C.) to melt the solids. The polymer/solvent component. . . parts of this batch, affixed with a valve which is crimped into position, and lastly pressure filled with 7 parts Isobutane. This composition is useful for application to the hair to provide conditioning, styling and hold benefits.

DETD	Component	Weight %

Water	Q.S. to 100%
Panthenol	0.05%
Perfume	0.20%
Copolymer [1]	2.00%
Dimethylmyristamine	1.33%
Cyclomethicone D4	7.00%
Isobutane	25.00%

[1] Poly[(tbutyl acrylate)(acrylic acid)graft-polydimethylsiloxane)
 DETD . . . C and use an appropriate homogenizer to facilitate incorporation of the copolymer into the solvent component. The other components (except isobutane) are mixed in a separate vessel. The polymer/solvent component solution is added to the other components. Aluminum aerosol cans are. . . parts of this batch, affixed with a valve which is crimped into position, and lastly pressure filled with 25 parts Isobutane. This composition is useful for application to the hair to provide conditioning, styling and hold benefits

DETD The following is a **sunscreen** composition representative of the present invention. An oil-in-water emulsion is prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

CLM What is claimed is:

- . . . comprises a pharmaceutical active selected from the group consisting of antiacne actives, analgesic actives, antipruritic actives, anesthetic actives, antimicrobial actives, **sunscreen** actives, sunless tanning actives, skin-bleaching actives, anti-dandruff actives, antiperspirant actives, deodorant actives and mixtures thereof.
- . . . to claim 1, wherein said volatile, hydrophobic solvent component is selected from the group consisting of volatile C.sub.7 -C.sub.14 branched hydrocarbons, volatile silicones and mixtures thereof.

L116 ANSWER 40 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:9502 USPATFULL

TITLE: Antibacterial and antifouling oxathiazines and their oxides

INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef Frans Elizabetha, Vosselaar, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5712275		19980127
	WO 9505739		19950302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-586690		19960125 (8)
	WO 1994-EP2784		19940824
			19960125 PCT 371 date
			19960125 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-111352, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Robinson, Allen J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	785		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
SUMM	. . . the foregoing definitions halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo; C.sub.1-4 alkyl defines straight and branch chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms comprising methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, 1-methylethyl, n-butyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl; C.sub.1-5 alkyl		

includes C.sub.1-4 alkyl radicals as defined above and saturated hydrocarbon radicals having five carbon atoms, e.g. n-pentyl and the branched pentyl isomers; C.sub.1-6 alkyl includes C.sub.1-5 alkyl radicals as defined. . . above and six carbon containing homologs, e.g. n-hexyl and the branched hexyl isomers. C.sub.1-12 alkyl includes C.sub.1-6 alkyl and saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 7 to 12 carbon atoms, e.g. heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl and their isomers. The term alkali.

SUMM . . . and do need special precautions such as the addition of agents for stabilizing the active ingredient. In materials that should form films such as lubricants, cutting fluids and coating materials, they do not impair the formation of uniform films and the practicability. In particular, in coating materials they do not impair rapid curing in practical circumstances such as room.

SUMM . . . compositions comprise water-repelling agents and surface slipping agents that are capable of imparting a low surface tension of the coating film formed by the polymer or copolymer in the coating compositions.

SUMM . . . non-toxic to non-target animals or plants and humans in the relevant surrounding. Diluents suitable for this purpose are, for example, water or, organic solvents such as, for example, aromatic hydrocarbons, e.g. methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene mixtures, substituted naphthalenes; alcohols and glycols and their ethers and esters, e.g. ethanol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether; ketones e.g. 2-propanone, cyclohexanone and the like; strongly polar solvents; e.g. N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide or dimethylformamide; vegetable oils or epoxidised vegetable oils such as epoxidised coconut oil or soybean oil, and mixtures thereof. Solutions can be prepared in the usual way, if necessary, with assistance of solution promotors. Other liquid forms which can be used consist of emulsions, dispersions or suspensions of the active compound in water or suitable inert diluents, or also concentrates for preparing such emulsions, dispersions or suspensions which can be directly adjusted to the required concentration. For this purpose, the active ingredient is, for example, mixed with a dispersing, suspending or emulsifying agent. The active component can also be dissolved or dispersed in a suitable inert solvent and mixed simultaneously or subsequently with a dispersing or emulsifying agent. It is also possible to use semi-solid carrier substances of cream, ointment, paste or waxlike nature, into which the active ingredient can be incorporated, if necessary, with the aid of solution promotors and/or emulsifiers. Vaseline, petroleum wax, liquid paraffin, silicone oil and other cream-bases are examples of semi-solid carrier substances. Furthermore, it is possible for the active ingredient to be used in the form of aerosols. For this purpose the active ingredient is dissolved or dispersed in a volatile liquid suitable for use as a propellant, for example, chlorinated and/or chlorinated derivatives of methane and ethane and mixtures thereof, or compressed air. In this way solutions under pressure are obtained which, when sprayed, yield aerosols that are particularly suitable for controlling or combatting bacteria and/or fouling organisms, e.g. in closed chambers and storage rooms. For . . .

SUMM . . . polymers such as alkyd resins or physically drying organic binder-forming solids by solvent evaporation); insecticides such as, for example, chlorinated hydrocarbons, e.g. endosulfan, organophosphates, e.g. chloropyriphos, pyrethroids, e.g. permethrin and the like; additional fungicides and bactericides such as alcohols, e.g. ethanol, 2,3,3-tri-iodallyl alcohol; aldehydes, e.g. formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde; formaldehyde releasing compounds, e.g. 2-bromo-2-nitro-propane-1,3-diol (bronopol), 2-bromo-2-nitro-propan-1-ol; reaction products of amines and formaldehyde, e.g. triazines, 3,5-dimethyltetrahydro-1,3,5-2H-thiadiazine-2-thione; reaction products

of amides and formaldehyde, e.g. 1-hydroxymethyl-2-thiono-1:2-dihydro-benzothiazol-N-hydroxymethylbenzothiazolinthione; phenols, . . .

L116 ANSWER 42 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:94327 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Hair styling compositions containing a silicone grafted polymer and low level of a volatile hydrocarbon solvent
 INVENTOR(S): Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States
 Torgerson, Peter M., Washington Court House, OH, United States
 Hall, Christine, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5565193		19961015
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-273289		19940711 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-102433, filed on 5 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kulkosky, Peter F.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dabbiere, David K., Lewis, Leonard W., Sabatelli, Anthony D.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1304		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Hair styling compositions containing a silicone grafted polymer and low level of a volatile hydrocarbon solvent
 AB . . . polymeric backbone having silicone macromers grafted to said backbone; (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of a hydrocarbon solvent selected from the group consisting of C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof; (c) a polar solvent phase comprising from about 80% to about 98.9%, by weight of the composition, . . . is soluble in said polar solvent phase, and said silicone macromers of said hair setting polymer are soluble in said hydrocarbon solvent and insoluble in said polar solvent. In preferred embodiments, the compositions hereof additionally comprise a plasticizer for the silicone. . . .
 SUMM . . . an organic backbone that is soluble either in water, lower alkanol, or a mixture thereof, and further containing an insoluble hydrocarbon solvent.
 SUMM . . . spray compositions with reduced levels of volatile organic compounds, such as ethanol, isopropanol, and other volatile materials, such as aerosol propellants. One way to do this is to increase the levels of water in the formulations. In doing so, it would. . . .
 SUMM (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of a hydrocarbon solvent selected from the group consisting of C.sub.10 -C.sub.14 branched chain hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof, having a boiling point of from about 105.degree. C. to about 260.degree. C.;
 SUMM . . . is soluble in said polar solvent phase, and said silicone macromers of said hair setting polymer are soluble in said hydrocarbon solvent and insoluble in said polar solvent.
 DETD . . . of higher or lower levels of the polymers, as long as an effective amount is used to provide adhesive or film forming properties to the composition and the composition can be formulated and effectively applied for its intended purpose. By adhesive polymer what is meant is that when applied as a solution to a surface and dried, the polymer forms a film. Such a film will have adhesive and cohesive strength, as is understood by those skilled in the art.
 DETD Preferably, the grafted-polymers hereof when dried to form a film have a Tg or Tm of at least about -20.degree. C., preferably at least about 20.degree. C, so that they. . . .

DETD . . . phase separation property provides a specific orientation of the polymer which results in the desired combination of tactile feel, and film-forming or adhesive benefits. The phase-separating nature of the compositions of the present invention may be determined as follows:

DETD Nonpolar, Branched Chain Hydrocarbon

DETD The compositions hereof contain as an essential element a volatile, nonpolar, branched chain hydrocarbon, which acts as a solvent for the silicone portion of the silicone grafted copolymer and is safe for topical application to the skin and hair. The branched chain hydrocarbon solvent hereof is present at a level of from about 0.5% to about 15%, preferably from about 1% to about . . .

DETD The branched chain hydrocarbon solvent is characterized by a boiling point of at least about 105.degree. C., preferably at least about 110.degree. C, more The boiling point is also generally about 260.degree. C. or less, preferably about 200.degree. C. or less. The hydrocarbon chosen should also be safe for topical application to the hair and skin.

DETD The branched chain hydrocarbon solvents are selected from the group consisting of C._{sub.10} -C._{sub.14} branched chain hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof, preferably C._{sub.11} -C._{sub.13} branched chain hydrocarbons, more preferably C._{sub.12} branched chain hydrocarbons. Saturated hydrocarbons are preferred, although it isn't necessarily intended to exclude unsaturated hydrocarbons.

DETD . . . and K (C._{sub.11} -C._{sub.12} isoparaffins), and Isopar.TM L (C._{sub.11} -C._{sub.13} isoparaffins). The most preferred nonpolar solvent are C._{sub.12} branched chain hydrocarbons, especially isododecane. Isododecane is commercially available from Preperse, Inc. (South Plainfield, N.J., USA) as Permethyl.TM 99A.

DETD The silicone macromer portion of the silicone grafted polymer is soluble in the nonpolar hydrocarbon solvent in the present compositions. This can be easily determined by verifying whether a silicone macromer of the same composition . . . solvent. In general, the macromer should be soluble at 25.degree. C. at a concentration of 0.1% by weight of the hydrocarbon solvent, preferably at 1%, more preferably at 5%, most preferably at 15%.

DETD The nonpolar hydrocarbon solvent, however, is insoluble in the polar solvent of the composition. This is determined in the absence of the silicone . . .

DETD Without intending to be necessarily limited by any particular theory, it is believed that the nonpolar hydrocarbon solvent solubilizes the silicone macromer portion of the silicone grafted polymer. This is believed to aid in obtaining a smoother polymer film upon drying. Since the hydrocarbon solvent is less volatile than the polar solvent phase, the hydrocarbon solvent maintains the silicone portions in solubilized form for a relatively long period as the composition dries, thus minimizing aggregation. . . .

DETD . . . type result in a brittle, gritty film of the silicone grafted polymer when formed from a composition not including the hydrocarbon solvent of the present invention, the use of the acetyl tri-alkyl citrate in the presence of the hydrocarbon solvent in the present compositions can provide improved hair hold relative to the citrate-free composition, without causing the hair to . . . the hair to exhibit improved softness and comb-ability relative to a citrate plasticizer-containing composition that does not contain the nonpolar hydrocarbon solvent hereof.

DETD . . . include, but are not limited to, surfactants (including fluorinated surfactants and silicone copolyols, and silicone tonic strength modifiers, non-silicone grafted film-forming polymers, propellants, hair conditioning agents (e.g., silicone fluids, fatty esters, fatty alcohols, long chain hydrocarbons, cationic surfactants, etc.)

DETD . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecylaminopropionate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with

DETD sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U.S. Pat. No.
 When the hair spray compositions are to be dispensed from a pressurized aerosol container, a **propellant** which consists of one or more of the conventionally-known aerosol **propellants** may be used to propel the compositions. A suitable **propellant** for use can be generally any liquifiable gas conventionally used for aerosol containers.

DETD Suitable **propellants** for use are volatile hydrocarbon **propellants** which can include liquified lower hydrocarbons of 3 to 4 carbon atoms such as propane, butane and **isobutane**. Other suitable **propellants** are hydrofluorocarbons such as 1,2-difluoroethane (Hydrofluorocarbon 152A) supplied as Dymel 152A by DuPont. Other examples of **propellants** are dimethylether, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and atmospheric gas.

DETD The **hydrocarbons**, particularly **isobutane**, used singly or admixed with other **hydrocarbons** are preferred.

DETD The aerosol **propellant** may be mixed with the present compositions and the amount of **propellant** to be mixed is governed by normal factors well known in the aerosol art. Generally, for liquifiable **propellants**, the level of **propellant** is from about 10% to about 60% by weight of the total composition, preferably from about 15% to about 50%.

DETD Alternatively, pressurized aerosol dispensers can be used where the **propellant** is separated from contact with the hair spray composition such as a two compartment can of the type sold under. . . .

DETD Other suitable aerosol dispensers are those characterized by the **propellant** being compressed air which can be filled into the dispenser by means of a pump or equivalent device prior to. . . .

DETD . . . and other protein derivatives; ethylene adducts and polyoxyethylene cholesterol; dyes, tints, bleaches, reducing agents and other colorants; pH adjusting agents **sunscreens**; preservatives; thickening agents (e.g. polymeric thickeners, such as xanthan gum); and perfume.

DETD	. . .	--	--	--	0.18
Potassium hydroxide					
	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	
Perfume	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
Water	5.00	20.98	5.00	500	
Ethanol.sup.4	64.89	64.89	65.07	64.89	
Propellant-Isobutane					
	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02	
Propellant-Hydrofluorocarbon 152a					
	15.98	--	15.98	15.98	

.sup.1 60% tbutyl acrylate/20% acrylic acid/20% silicone macromer (weight average molecular weight of silicone macromer.
 DETD In Examples 1-10, the compositions are prepared as described above, by first preparing a polymer premix with the ethanol, neutralizing the polymer with the potassium hydroxide (added as a 45% aqueous solution), then adding sequentially (as applicable) with mixing, water, isododecane, plasticizer, and perfume. **Propellants** for aerosol compositions are charged to conventional aerosol containers after the remainder of the prepared composition has been added.

CLM What is claimed is:
 . . . organic polymeric backbone having silicone macromers grafted to said backbone; (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of hydrocarbon solvent selected from the group consisting of C.sup.10 -C.sup.14 branched chain hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof having a boiling point of from about 105.degree. C. to about 260.degree. C.; (c) a polar solvent. . . .
 . . . by weight, of said silicone grafted polymer; (b) from about 1% to about 10%, by weight, of said hydrocarbon solvent; (c) from about 85% to about 98%, by weight, of said polar solvent, wherein said composition contains no more. . . .
 . . . about 8%, by weight, of said silicone grafted polymer; (b) from about

2% to about 8%, by weight, of said hydrocarbon solvent; (c) from about 80% to about 98.9%, by weight, of said polar solvent, wherein said composition contains no more.

19. A hair styling composition as in claim 1, wherein said hydrocarbon solvent is selected from the group consisting of saturated C._{sub.10} -C._{sub.14} branched chain hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof.

20. A hair styling composition as in claim 2, wherein said hydrocarbon solvent is selected from the group consisting of C._{sub.11} -C._{sub.13} branched chain hydrocarbons.

21. A hair styling composition as in claim 20, wherein said hydrocarbon solvent is isododecane.

22. A polymeric backbone having silicone macromers grafted to said backbone; (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of a hydrocarbon solvent selected from the group consisting of C._{sub.10} -C._{sub.14} branched chain hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof having a boiling point of from about 105.degree. C. to about 260.degree. C.; (c) a polar solvent. . . is soluble in said polar solvent phase, and said silicone macromers of said hair setting polymer are soluble in said hydrocarbon solvent and insoluble in said polar solvent.

23. A hair styling composition as in claim 1, wherein said hydrocarbon solvent is selected from the group consisting of saturated C._{sub.10} -C._{sub.14} branched chain hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof.

25. A hair styling composition as in claim 24, wherein said hydrocarbon solvent is a C._{sub.11} -C._{sub.13} branched chain hydrocarbon.

26. A hair styling composition as in claim 25, wherein said hydrocarbon solvent is a C._{sub.12} branched chain hydrocarbon.

27. A hair styling composition as in claim 26, wherein said hydrocarbon solvent is isododecane.

L116 ANSWER 44 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:100778 USPATFULL

TITLE: Hair and skin care compositions containing discrete microdroplets of an oil in water stabilized by in situ copolymerization of a water-soluble vinyl monomer and a water-soluble acryl comonomer

INVENTOR(S): Kopolow, Stephen L., Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Burlant, William J., Wayne, NJ, United States
Helioff, Michael W., Westfield, NJ, United States
Bires, Carmen D., Hackettstown, NJ, United States
Login, Robert B., Oakland, NJ, United States
Tazi, Mohammed, Wayne, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISP Investments Inc., Wilmington, DE, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5169622		19921208
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-638597		19910108 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20081217		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-510017, filed on 17 Apr 1990, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-604263, filed on 29 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5073296		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lovering, Richard D.
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Bhat, N.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Katz, Walter, Maue, Marilyn J., Ward, Joshua J.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 887

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . an emulsion or even in the form of an aerosol packaged under pressure in an aerosol container together with a propellant.

DETD These cosmetic compositions for the hair and skin can be provided in the form of aqueous, alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solutions, the alcohol being either ethanol or isopropanol, preferably in the form of a cream, a mousse, a lotion, an oil, a water-in-oil emulsion or even in the form of aspray. In this latter case, the compositions are packaged in an aerosol container, under pressure, together with a propellant such as nitrogen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, butane or even mixtures of such propellants.

DETD These compositions for the skin constitute principally treating creams or lotions for the hands, face or body, sunscreens, and cleansing lotions.

DETD wherein R._{sub.1} is chosen from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain, saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 8 to 24, preferably 12 to 18, carbon atoms; and M is a cation. Important examples are the salts of an organic sulfuric acid reaction product of a hydrocarbon of the methane series, including iso-, neo-, ineso-, and n-paraffins, having 8 to 24 carbon atoms, preferably 12 to 18 carbon atoms and a . . .

DETD . . . be liquid or gaseous, and is usually, but not necessarily, diluted by inert diluents, for example by liquid SO._{sub.2}, chlorinated hydrocarbons, etc., when used in the liquid form, or by air, nitrogen, gaseous SO._{sub.2}, etc., when used in the gaseous form.

DETD 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-octadecylammonio]-butane
 -1-carboxylate; 5-[S-3-hydroxypropyl-S-hexadecylsulfonio]-3-hydroxypentane, -1-sulfate; p0 3-[P,P-diethyl-P-3,6,9-trioxatetradecoyl-phosphonio]-2-hydroxypropane-1-phosphate;

DETD 3-[N,N-dipropyl-N-3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropylammonio]-propane
 -1-phosphonate;

DETD 3-(N,N-dimethyl-N-hexadecylammonio)propane-1-sulfonate;

DETD 4-[N,N-di(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(2-hydroxydodecyl)ammonio]-butane
 -1-carboxylate;

DETD 3-[S-ethyl-S-(3-dodecoxy-2-hydroxypropyl)sulfonio]-propane
 -1-phosphate;

DETD 3-[P,P-dimethyl-P-dodecylphosphonio]-propane-1-phosphate; and

DETD . . . anionic water solubilizing group, e.g., carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Examples of compounds falling within this definition are sodium 3-dodecyl-aminopropionate, sodium 3-dodecylammopropane sulfonate, N-alkyltaurines such as the one prepared by reacting dodecylamine with sodium isethionate according to the teaching of U.S. . . .

DETD . . . 3.0

Silicone (102/18/11, Ex. 8)

(30% Active)

Resin (Gaffix .RTM. VC-713, GAF)

1-10 2-8 5.0

Surfactant 0.1-5 0.2-1 0.5

(non-ionic, nonoxynol-9

or sodium cocoyl isethionate)

Water qs qs qs

Propellant 5-25 10-20 15.0
 (A-46, isobutane/propane)

DETD
 Ingredient % by weight

PVP-MAPTAC-Silicone (Ex. 8) (30% solids)

Vinylpyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl	3.0
	5.00
methacrylate quaternized w/diethylsulfate	
Oleth-20	0.5
Fragrance	0.25
Propellant A-46	15.0
DM DM Hydantoin	0.25
Deionized water	76.0
	100.00

DETD

SUNSCREEN LOTION (1)

PVP-MAPTAC-Silicone (Ex. 8)

sorbitol	2.5
propylparaben	6.0
glyceryl stearate	0.1
stearic acid	2.4
octyl dimethyl PABA	1.5
benzophenone-3	7.5
lanolin	2.5
methylparaben	0.2
deionized water	qs

DETD

CATIONIC MOUSSE HAND/BODY LOTION

(Used 85 Parts of the following formula to 15 parts
propellant A-46)

PVP-MAPTAC-Silicone (Ex. 8)

acetylated polyoxyethylene lanolin	0.50
ethoxylated lanolin alcohols	2.00
glyceryl stearate, self-emulsifying	1.00

cetyl alcohol	5.50
mineral oil, 70 CTS	1.50
stearyl alcohol	1.50

CLM What is claimed is:

13. A skin care composition according to claim 1 which is a
sunscreen formulation.

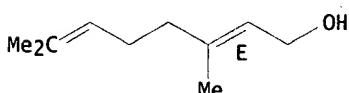
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002043483	A2	20020606	WO 2001-US44254	20011126
WO 2002043483	A3	20020822		
			W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM	
			RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
AU 2002019879	A5	20020611	AU 2002-19870	20011126
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-724313 A	20001128
			WO 2001-US44254	W 20011126

AB The insect repellent compn. has (a) an amt. of an insect repellent effective to repel insects when applied to the skin and (b) a cosmetically-acceptable vehicle in which the insect repellent active is dispersed and delivered. The vehicle has (i) a volatile org. compd. (VOC) component capable of volatilizing upon exposure to a redn. in pressure for delivering the compn. in an aerosol form, and (ii) a non-VOC component. The aerosol compn. has a VOC content of not greater than about 55 wt. % based upon the wt. of the aerosol compn. Further disclosed is a method of repelling insects from skin wherein the aerosol compn. is applied to or sprayed on the skin.

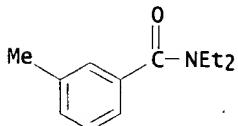
IT 106-24-1, Geraniol 134-62-3, DEET 42822-86-6,
p-Menthane-3,8-diol 52304-36-6
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

RN 106-24-1 HCPLUS
CN 2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

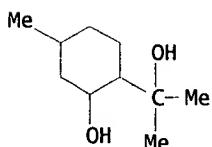
Double bond geometry as shown.



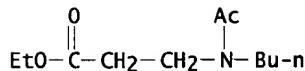
RN 134-62-3 HCPLUS
CN Benzamide, N,N-diethyl-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 42822-86-6 HCPLUS
CN Cyclohexanemethanol, 2-hydroxy-.alpha.,.alpha.,4-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

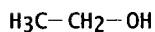


RN 52304-36-6 HCPLUS
 CN .beta.-Alanine, N-acetyl-N-butyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

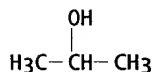


IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (aerosol insect repellent compn. with low VOC
 content contg.)

RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 67-63-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 2 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:538346 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:74823
 TITLE: High-pressure aerosol products
 INVENTOR(S): Mekata, Satoshi; Mitsuma, Shigekazu
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daizo Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002201464	A2	20020719	JP 2001-331335	20011029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-333597	A 20001031
AB The products, e.g. insecticidal sprays, hair sprays, air fresheners, etc., contain an aerosol compn. comprising (a) a compn. which shows crit. temp. .gtoreq.90.degree. and is liq. when pressurized and (b) propellant having crit. temp. .ltoreq.50.degree. and show pressure 1-5 MPa at 25.degree.. The propellant may be CO ₂ or N ₂ O. The products give very fine particles because amt. of propellants dissolved in the liq. compns. is large and have low flammability because there is less increase in pressure when temp. increases. An aerosol container was packed with a compn. contg. permethrin 0.3, synephrin 0.05, and kerosene 99.65 parts and CO ₂ gas at wt. ratio 85.0:15.0 to give an aerosol product having pressure 1.7 MPa (25.degree.).				
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (solvent; high-pressure aerosol products which give fine particles and have low flammability)				
RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

H₃C-CH₂-OH

L116 ANSWER 3 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:194739 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:233084
 TITLE: Compositions containing copper-zinc alloys and metal
 for Gastropoda control
 INVENTOR(S): Kawamoto, Shoichi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Earth Chemical Co., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001072520	A2	20010321	JP 1999-253257	19990907

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-253257 19990907
 AB Compsns. contg. Cu-Zn alloy flat particles and solvents are applied to
 surfaces to form coating films for Gastropoda control.
 An aerosol spray contg. scaly brass, EtOH, and LPG showed good repellency
 against slugs.
 IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (solvent; Gastropoda repellent aerosol sprays
 contg. Cu-Zn alloy flat particles)
 RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C-CH₂-OH

L116 ANSWER 4 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:817640 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:360030
 TITLE: Emulsion-type aerosol compositions and products
 INVENTOR(S): Matsumura, Toshio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Aerosol Industry Co., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000319643	A2	20001121	JP 1999-126107	19990506

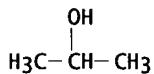
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-126107 19990506
 AB The aerosol compns., for application to human bodies or for insect
 repellents, contain oil-in-water emulsions
 contg. oil particles dispersed in aq. media, and
 compressed gas propellants. The aerosol products are placed in
 pressure containers having spray valves. An aerosol prepns. contg.
 dimethyltoluamide 10.0, tetraglyceryl monooleate 0.3, polyoxyethylene
 hydrogenated castor oil 5.0, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene
 decyltetradecyl ether 2.0, EtOH 2.0, 1,3-butylene glycol 1.0, N₂
 0.1, CO₂ 2.5, and H₂O to 100 wt.% showed good emulsion stability

1-9 1-10 1-11 1-12 1-13 1-14 1-15 1-16
 2-1 2-2 2-3 2-4 2-5 2-6 2-7 2-8 2-9 2-10 2-11 2-12 2-13 2-14 2-15 2-16

for 3 mo.
 IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (storage-stable aerosol compns. and products contg.
 oil-in-water emulsions and compressed gas propellants)
 RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



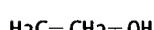
RN 67-63-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 5 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:389091 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:45134
 TITLE: Aerosol compositions containing corn starch ester or silicone resin for antiperspirants, cosmetics, and repellents
 INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Naoshi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10158138	A2	19980616	JP 1996-337548	19961202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-337548	19961202
AB	Title compns. contain (A) powders 0.1-20, contg. corn starch octenylsuccinate Al salt (I) and/or spherical silicone resins showing av. particle size 0.5-15 μm and bulk sp. gr. 0.1-0.6, (B) EtOH 10-65, (C) oil agents 0.01-30, (D) surfactants 0.01-10, and (E) propellants 30-65 wt.%. The compns. are free from white powder formation on skin and show long-lasting skin-cooling effect and dispersion stability. An aerosol was prep'd. from I 5.0, EtOH 38.0, iso-Pr myristate 5.0, Nikkol SO 15 (sorbitan sesquioleate) 2.0, and n-butane 50.0 wt.%.			
IT	64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (aerosols contg. corn starch ester or silicone resin for antiperspirants, cosmetics, and repellents)			

RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 6 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:678497 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:327737
 TITLE: Insect repellent aerosols containing
 azeotropes
 INVENTOR(S): Kawamoto, Shoichi; Tsutsumi, Shusaku; Sugano, Hiromoto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Earth Chemical Co., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09263501	A2	19971007	JP 1997-11499	19970124
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-10158	19960124
AB	An insect repellent aerosol that can be applied to the human body uniformly and that has long-term effectiveness comprises a compn. contg. repellent (e.g., N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide), solvent, and powder and a propellant, wherein the solvent and/or propellant is an azeotrope, preferably contg. pentane. Thus, a compn. comprising DEET 4.0 g, powder (silicic anhydride) 2.0 g, dispersing agent (sorbitan monolaurate) 1.2 g, and solvent (EtOH) to 40 mL and propellant (LPG 30 mL and isopentane 30 mL) showed improved adhesion to skin in comparison with a compn. contg. HCF C22 as propellant.			
IT	64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (of insect repellent aerosols contg. azeotropes)			
RN	64-17-5 HCPLUS			
CN	Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



L116 ANSWER 7 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:240023 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:226497
 TITLE: Water-dispersed water-
 and oil-repellent composition and
 spray-type products containing them
 INVENTOR(S): Inoe, Takeo; Nakamura, Yoshiaki; Murakami, Juji
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunstar Kk, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09025478	A2	19970128	JP 1995-196152	19950707
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-196152	19950707
AB	The compns. for textiles, fibers, fabrics, and paper contain (A) water-dispersed F-based water- and oil-repelling agents, (B) lower aliph. alcs., arom. alcs., polyols, and/or polyol alkyl ethers, and (C) H2O. The spray-type products comprises spraying bottles contg. the above compns. Thus, a compn. contg. 1.0 part mixts. of C8H17(CH2)20COCMe:CH2-stearyl methacrylate copolymer and polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether, 5.0 parts MeOH, and balanced H2O showed good dispersion stability in wide temp. range.,			

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1; Methanol, uses
 71-23-8, Propanol, uses
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
 (Uses)
 (water-dispersed water- and oil
 -repellent compn. and spray-type products)
 RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H3C-CH2-OH

RN 67-56-1 HCPLUS
 CN Methanol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H3C-OH

RN 71-23-8 HCPLUS
 CN 1-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H3C-CH2-CH2-OH

L116 ANSWER 8 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:191606 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:187341
 TITLE: Water-repellent resin compositions
 placed in aerosol containers for fabrics and actuators
 used
 INVENTOR(S): Oota, Seiichi; Sato, Masayuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09003441	A2	19970107	JP 1995-175438	19950619
JP 2787660	B2	19980820		

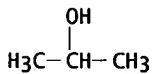
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-175438 19950619
 AB The water repellents contain (a) aerosol compns.
 comprising water-repellent resins dissolved in
 nonhalogen solvents [surface tension at 20.degree. .gtoreq.21 dyne/cm and
 evapn. velocity .gtoreq.300 as compared with that (100) for AcOBu] and (b)
 CO2 as a propellant filled into aerosol containers to inner
 pressure 2.5-5.5 kg/cm2. A compn. contg. Defensa MCF 323 (fluoropolymer)
 1, di-Me siloxane 2, and EtOH 97% was placed in an aerosol container with
 CO2 to inner pressure 4.5 kg/cm2. The water repellents
 gave sprayed particles which adhered well to fabrics.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, uses
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (water-repellent resin compns. placed in
 aerosol containers with solvents and CO2 with good adhesion to
 fabrics)

RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C-CH₂-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 9 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:265141 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:292890
 TITLE: Uniform and compatible mixed solvent compositions for aerosol products
 INVENTOR(S): Kuroda, Goro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chuo Eazooru Kagaku Kk, Japan; Matsuzawa Toshio
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08041446	A2	19960213	JP 1994-182540	19940803
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-182540	19940803
AB	The compns. contg. no freon and chloro solvent and having low flammability comprise (X) perfluoro polyethers, (Y) aliph. hydrocarbons with mol. wt. 44-129 and/or ethers with mol. wt. 46-242, and (Z) combustible org. solvents other than Y, with X, Y, and Z being 4-96% and miscible within the range. A compn. contained Et ether 4, iso-Bu ether 54, EtOH 14, and Gardene FTX 28%.			
IT	64-17-5, Ethanol, uses RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses) (freon-free uniform and compatible mixed solvent compns. for aerosol products)			
RN	64-17-5 HCPLUS			
CN	Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

H₃C-CH₂-OH

L116 ANSWER 10 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:753849 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:343297
 TITLE: Aerosol-type nonflammable finishing agent compositions for fibers
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Kazuto; Takeuchi, Katsuyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 07150469 A2 19950613 JP 1993-329757 19931130
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-329757 19931130

AB The compns. contain finishing components 0.1-5.0, .gtoreq.1 C1-4 alkanols 40-80, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane 20-56, and nonflammable compressed gases 0.1-3%. Thus, an aerosol spray comprising Defensa MCF 323 (F-based water repellent) 0.68, EtOH 76.55, HFC 134a 20.83, and CO₂ 1.94% showed good nonflammability.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, uses 35296-72-1, Butanol
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (aerosol-type nonflammable finishing agent compns. for fibers)

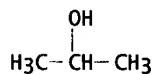
RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



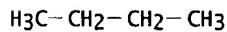
RN 67-56-1 HCAPLUS
 CN Methanol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 35296-72-1 HCAPLUS
 CN Butanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 11 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:25616 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:25616
 TITLE: Foaming insecticide aerosols containing surfactants, alcohols, thickening agents, etc. and the method for application of the aerosols
 INVENTOR(S): Kashima, Seiichi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Jochigiku Kk, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05238903	A2	19930917	JP 1991-77045	19910315
JP 2756614	B2	19980525		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-77045	19910315

AB Insecticide aerosols are applied as foams formed by spraying mixts. of .gtoreq.70 wt.% liqs. contg. insecticides 0.05-25.0, nonionic surfactants 0.1-5.0, thickening agents 0.01-3.0, lower alc. 40-70, and H2O 30-50 wt.% and .ltoreq.30 wt.% propellants charged in containers. The aerosols show good foam stability. An aerosol contg. 90 wt.% a compn. contg. phenothrin 1.0, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether 0.3, polyoxyethylene behenyl ether 0.4, acrylic acid polymer 0.1, EtOH 60, and H2O 38.2 wt.% and 10 wt.% of a propellant compn. contg. 70 wt.% di-Me ether and 30 wt.% LPG was applied to floors and walls to show insecticidal and insect repellent activities for .gtoreq.6 mo.

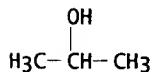
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(insecticide aerosols contg., with good foam stability)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C-CH₂-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 12 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:131748 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:131748
TITLE: High alcohol content aerosol antimicrobial mousse
INVENTOR(S): Lins, Claudio L. K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5167950	A	19921201	US 1991-676917	19910328
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-676917	19910328

AB The title compn. which is dispensed as a foam for use as an antiseptic comprises (1) an intermediate conc. 85-98% and (2) a hydrocarbon propellant 2-15%. The intermediate conc. comprises EtOH or isoPrOH 52-75; a water-dispersible polymeric gelling agent 0.1-1.5; and an amphiphilic system consisting of (a) .gtoreq.1 C16-22 alc., (b) .gtoreq.1 nonionic surfactant; where the hydrophilic balance (HLB) of a and b is 4.5-8.0 and the balance being .gtoreq.20% of water. The hydrocarbon propellant is a satd. aliph. C2-6 hydrocarbon. An aerosol mousse contained S.D. alc. 40-A 60.00, Carbomer-951 0.20, water 34.50, 85% triethanolamine 0.20, Ritapro-300 (cetearyl alc. and ceteareth-20 surfactant) 5.00, fragrance 0.10 %.

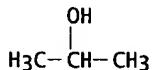
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0,
2-Propanol, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antimicrobial aerosol mousse contg. high content of)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C-CH₂-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 13 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:237126 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:237126
 TITLE: Aqueous emulsion and its use for delivery of aerosol composition
 INVENTOR(S): Neumiller, Phillip J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,091,111.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5145604	A	19920908	US 1992-832168	19920206
US 5091111	A	19920225	US 1990-584963	19900919

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1990-584963 19900919

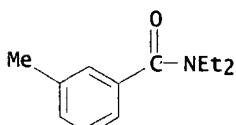
AB The aq. emulsion system comprises a mixt. of a non-ionic surfactant, a C2-18 primary alc., a compd. selected from polyhydroxy alcs., polyhydroxy alc. esters, and mixts. thereof, and an active ingredient, and balance water. The active ingredient to be delivery can include insect repellent, odor-imparting materials, cleaning and polishing material, dermal treatment material, or stain removal agent. The aq. emulsion system contains vesicular structures of an av. size of 10-300 nm.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 134-62-3, Deet
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (aerosol emulsion contg., propellants for delivery of)

RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C-CH₂-OH

RN 134-62-3 HCPLUS
 CN Benzamide, N,N-diethyl-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 14 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:238457 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:238457
 TITLE: Aqueous emulsion preparation and its use for delivering aerosol composition from a pressurized container
 INVENTOR(S): Neumiller, Phillip J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5091111	A	19920225	US 1990-584963	19900919
WO 9205229	A1	19920402	WO 1991-US6635	19910913
W: AU, BR, CA, JP, KR RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
CA 2111122	AA	19920402	CA 1991-2111122	19910913
CA 2111122	C	19970107		
AU 9186459	A1	19920415	AU 1991-86459	19910913
AU 641289	B2	19930916		
EP 553121	A1	19930804	EP 1991-917077	19910913
EP 553121	B1	19960605		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 06501201	T2	19940210	JP 1991-517541	19910913
AT 138969	E	19960615	AT 1991-917077	19910913
ES 2088018	T3	19960801	ES 1991-917077	19910913
US 5145604	A	19920908	US 1992-832168	19920206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1990-584963 19900919 WO 1991-US6635 19910913				

AB An improved two-phase system for delivering an aerosol comprises (1) 75-98 wt.% an aq. component comprising a mist. of a non-ionic surfactant, a C9-18 primary alc., a compd. selected from polyhydroxy alcs., polyhydroxy alc. esters, and an active ingredient, and balance water and (2) 2-25 wt.% propellant component comprising a C3-5 linear hydrocarbon. The active ingredients to be delivered can include such things as pesticides, insect repellents, fragrances, emollients, polymers, and polishing or cleaning compds.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses

RL: USES (Uses)
(aerosol emulsion contg., propellants for delivery of)

RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS

CN Ethanol (RCI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C—CH₂—OH

L116 ANSWER 15 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:128782 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:128782
 TITLE: Foam-producing cosmetic aerosols
 INVENTOR(S): Shinosawa, Takahiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Aerosol Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 02258887 A2 19901019 JP 1989-338589 19891228
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-329216 19881228

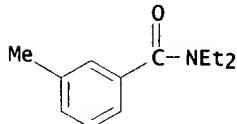
AB A foaming aerosol compn. contains oils 0.5-20.0, a surfactant 0.3-5.0, EtOH 0-30.0, H₂O 99.0-25.0% by wt. with addn. of active ingredients and liquefied petroleum gas as propellant. The aerosol compn. is suitable for prep. a shaving cream. Thus, a compn. was prep'd. that consisted of trichlorohydroxy di-Ph ether 0.1, 1-menthol 0.45, K glycyrrhizinate 0.05, lactic acid 0.02, Na lactate 0.07, a perfume 0.5, iso-Bu myristate 10.0, xanthan gum 0.2, POE nonylphenol 0.3, POE hydrogenated castor oil 0.1, silica 0.5, and H₂O to 100% by wt. This compn. (25 parts by wt.) was mixed with 75 parts propellants to give an aerosol.

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses and miscellaneous 134-62-3, DEET
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (cosmetic aerosol contg., foam-producing)

RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C-CH₂-OH

RN 134-62-3 HCPLUS
 CN Benzamide, N,N-diethyl-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



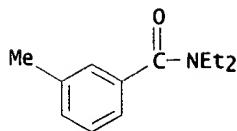
DEET

L116 ANSWER 16 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:578274 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:178274
 TITLE: Aerosol compositions for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Akita, Shigeki; Oguri, Kunio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Aerosol Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02032190	A2	19900201	JP 1988-181754	19880722
JP 2729244	B2	19980318		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-181754 19880722
 AB An aerosol useful in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preps. contain water 30-60, EtOH and/or isoPrOH 20-60, Me2O 11-40, a physiol. active agent 0.1-12, and an inhibitor of volatility with high ignition temp. 0.1-10% by wt. The discharge amt. from the aerosol is 0.1-0.5 g/s at 25.degree.. The spray is not flammable and not wasted by scattering. An anti-inflammatory, analgesic aerosol compn. was prep'd. consisting of camphor 3.0, methanol 3.0, Me salicylate 2.5, glycol salicylate 1.5, propylene glycol 5.0 g, a 99% undenatured alc. 20.0, isoPrOH 5.0, water 30.0, Me2O 27.0, and liquefied petroleum gas 3.0 mL.

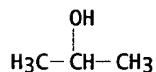
IT 134-62-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (aerosol contg. insect repellent)
 RN 134-62-3 HCPLUS
 CN Benzamide, N,N-diethyl-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pharmaceutical and cosmetic aerosol compn. contg.)
 RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C-CH₂-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



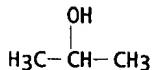
L116 ANSWER 17 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:604964 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:204964
 TITLE: Aerosol spray
 INVENTOR(S): Owada, Ryoichi; Oguri, Kunio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Aerosol Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3630065	A1	19870305	DE 1986-3630065	19860904
JP 62054784	A2	19870310	JP 1985-195099	19850904
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-195099	19850904
AB An aerosol foam or mist contains 2-30% by wt. conc. and 70-98% dichlorotetrafluoroethane propellant. The conc. is an aq. soln. and comprises EtOH and/or iso-PrOH 3-60, a surfactant 0.01-10, and/or powder 0.1-50, and an active ingredient 0.1-50% by wt. An antiperspirant aerosol was made by filling a can with 99% geraniol-denatured EtOH 3.5, H ₂ O 100, Epan-740 0.5, Al hydrochloride 0.2, Irgasan DP-300, talc 2.6 and Flon-114 83.0 parts. Insect-repellent and aftershave aerosols were also prep'd.				
IT 64-17-5D, geraniol- or saccharose-denatured, biological studies 67-63-0D, geraniol- or saccharose-denatured RL: BIOL (Biological study) (aerosol foam contg., producing elec. spark-like sound)				
RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

H₃C-CH₂-OH

RN 67-63-0 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 18 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:535647 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:135647

TITLE: Peelable aerosol foaming compositions

INVENTOR(S): Kusakari, Naotoshi; Wada, Keiji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

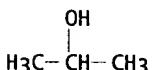
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 61051077	A2	19860313	JP 1984-173085	19840820
AB				JP 1984-173085	19840820
IT	67-63-0, uses and miscellaneous				
RL: USES (Uses)					
				(solvents and tackifiers, for peelable aerosol foams)	
RN	67-63-0	HCPLUS			
CN	2-Propanol (9CI)	(CA INDEX NAME)			



L116 ANSWER 19 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:593313 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:193313

TITLE: Protective impregnation spray for leather and textiles

INVENTOR(S): Peter, Hans Joachim

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Werner und Mertz G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 15 pp. Addn. to Ger. Offen. 3,428,023.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

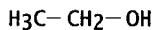
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE	3438645	A1	19860424	DE 1984-3438645	19841022
DE	3428023	A1	19860206	DE 1984-3428023	19840730
DE	3428023	C2	19900613		
DK	8504824	A	19860423	DK 1985-4824	19851021
EP	180842	A1	19860514	EP 1985-113338	19851021

EP 180842 B1 19900502
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
 AT 53858 E 19900615 AT 1985-113338 19851021
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1984-3428023 19840730
 DE 1984-3438645 19841022
 EP 1985-113338 19851021

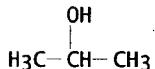
AB A spray for impregnating leather and textiles contains .gtoreq.1 propellants and, as its active principle, fluorocarbon resins (solids) 0.1-1.5, solvents 6-98, H2O 0-98, wax 0-5, silicones 0-5, oils and/or fats 0-5, emulsifiers 0-1, corrosion inhibitor 0-0.5, perfume 0-0.5, and dyes 0-5%. The contents of the aerosol can consist of the active principle 35-65, liq. propellant 30-70, and gaseous propellant 0-7%. Thus, an active principle was formulated from Foraperle P 300 1.5, EtOH 96.5, Baysilon M 500 0.5, Baysilon M 10000 1.0, B 3010 0.3, and perfume 0.2%. To 99.75% of this compn. was added 0.25% Sudan Black X 60. An aerosol spray can was then charged with 60 parts of this colored mixt. and 40 parts of a propane-butane mixt., resulting in an internal dispenser pressure of 2.7 bars.

IT 64-17-5, uses and miscellaneous 67-63-0, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (leather and textile stain repellent compns. contg., for aerosol spray application)

RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS
 CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 67-63-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 20 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:142192 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:142192
 TITLE: Lecithin-containing surface release compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Scotti, Frank; Page, Edward H.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4371451	A	19830201	US 1982-347568	19820210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1982-347568	19820210

AB An anti-stick fluorocarbon-free aerosol surface release compn. for cooking surfaces comprises a dispersion of lecithin (3-15%) in water (7-60%) and dimethyl ether [115-10-6] (30-85%) or in a soln. of dimethyl ether in aq. EtOH [64-17-5] (4-25%) wherein dimethyl ether serves as propellant and to pressurize the compn. to 20-60 psig. Thus, 50 g com. lecithin (52% phosphatide solids, 47.3% soybean oil, and 0.7% moisture), 50 g water, and 10 g EtOH (95%) were added in that

order to a 100 mL Fisher Porter tube, the tube was sealed, and 35 g dimethyl ether was introduced through a valve in the tube. The lecithin component of the product had a viscosity of 1000 cP, a pour point of -6.degree., a smoke point of 177.degree., pH of 6.8 (1% soln.), and d. at 25.degree. of 0.998 g/mL. The formulation imparted good anti-stick properties to a frying pan used for frying eggs, appeared as fine droplets (without foaming) on the pan, and was non-flammable.

L116 ANSWER 21 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:444147 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:44147
 TITLE: Aerosol spray composition
 INVENTOR(S): Wada, Kazuo; Wakamiya, Masayuki; Shigemura, Kenichi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokyo Aerosol Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 41 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3134723	A1	19820401	DE 1981-3134723	19810902
JP 57047377	A2	19820318	JP 1980-121604	19800902
JP 57111374	A2	19820710	JP 1980-187682	19801229
JP 57136506	A2	19820823	JP 1981-21803	19810217
JP 57136507	A2	19820823	JP 1981-21804	19810217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 1980-121604	JP 1980-121604	19800902
		JP 1980-187682	JP 1980-187682	19801229
		JP 1981-21803	JP 1981-21803	19810217
		JP 1981-21804	JP 1981-21804	19810217

AB Aerosol insecticides, insect repellents, and cosmetics contain CO₂ and 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (I) [76-13-1], and optionally, an alc. (EtOH [64-17-5] or iso-PrOH [67-63-0]), an addnl. volatile component (propane [74-98-6], Me₂O [115-10-6], isobutane [75-28-5], butane [106-97-8], or 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane [76-14-2]), and a halomethane (CCl₃F [75-69-4] or CCl₂F₂ [75-71-8]). The combination of volatile compds. gives nonexplosive aerosols with good chem. stability and const. pressure, and which do not pollute the atm. Thus, a hair spray contained: Gantrez ES-425 polymer 4.15, lanolin alc. 1.00, 90% EtOH 39.35, iso-Pr myristate 1.00, I 50, perfume 0.50, and CO₂ 4 parts.

IT 64-17-5, uses and miscellaneous 67-63-0, uses and miscellaneous

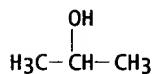
RL: USES (Uses)
 (aerosol cosmetic and insecticides contg.)

RN 64-17-5 HCPLUS

CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C—CH₂—OH

RN 67-63-0 HCPLUS
 CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L116 ANSWER 22 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:55522 HCPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:55522
 TITLE: Impregnant for waterproofing leather and textile materials
 INVENTOR(S): Steinbach, Hans Horst; Schnurrbusch, Karl; Rieder, Matthias
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3116509	A1	19821118	DE 1981-3116509	19810425
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1981-3116509	19810425
AB	Aerosol sprays for the waterproofing of textiles and leather contain a Ti oxide-contg. poly(dimethylsiloxane) (I), BuOH, and an aliph. hydrocarbon fraction b. 40-80.degree.. Thus, 9.63 parts I was treated with 9.63 parts Bu titanate for 3 h and the compn. was mixed with 9.63 parts BuOH [71-36-3] and 99.5 parts petroleum ether b. 40-80.degree.. An aerosol formulated with the above mixt. using FCC13 and F2CC12 as the propellant provided various textiles and leather goods with a water-repellent finish.			
IT	71-36-3, uses and miscellaneous RL: USES (Uses) (aerosol waterproofing compns. contg., for leather and textiles)			
RN	71-36-3 HCPLUS			
CN	1-Butanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



L116 ANSWER 23 OF 44 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:40670 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:40670
 TITLE: Aqueous alcohol aerosol foams
 AUTHOR(S): Sanders, Paul A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, DE, USA
 SOURCE: Drug & Cosmetic Industry (1966), 99(2), 56, 58, 60, 142-3, 146-54, (3), 57-8, 170-5
 CODEN: DCINAQ; ISSN: 0012-6527
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Variables influencing foam properties are discussed and test data is given. Titrn. of propellants 11, 12, 114, 142b, and 152a to the cloud point with several aq. EtOH ratios showed 152a had the highest solv., 114 the lowest. A 40:60 ratio of propellants 12 and 114 was used in most of the test work because of good discharge properties and the formation of stiff, dense foams. The 12-114 mixt. has max. solv. in aq. iso-PrOH, min. solv. in aq. MeOH; it is slightly more sol. in aq-EtOH than in aq. acetone. Tests on the effect of several surfactants for propellant solubilization showed 3.7% Brij 72 to be best with an aq. EtOH-propellant ratio of 87.5:12.5. However, the surfactants may have functioned as addnl. EtOH. The H2O-EtOH ratio is one of the most important variables in the control of foam stability as well as propellant solv. in the system. A ratio range of 40:60 to 35:65 gave homogeneous emulsion systems and fairly stable foams. Aq. MeOH gave stable foams, iso-PrOH very poor ones. Using 4% Polawax, foam stiffness was max. with H2O-EtOH ratios of 45:55 to 40:60; d. was highest in the absence of alc. H2O-MeOH ratios of 70:30 to 65:35 gave max. stiffness; H2O-iso-PrOH in

this ratio was unstable. H₂O-acetone results were comparable to those with EtOH. Systems contg. 86% aq. EtOH (35:65), 10% 12-114 propellant (40:60), and 4% of the following surfactants gave satisfactory foams: Polawax, a 50:50 mixt. of cetyl and stearyl alcs., Siponic E-0, and mixts. of cetyl and stearyl alcs. with Siponic E-0 and Brij 72. In systems contg. a H₂O-EtOH ratio of 50:50, the preferred surfactant was Brij 72 or Polawax. Formulations contg. 76% aq. EtOH, 10% solvent, 4% Polawax, and 10% 12-114 propellant were prep'd. H₂O-EtOH ratios of 40:60 and 35:65 were used. To produce foam the solvent should be sol. in the aq. EtOH and Polawax should be insol. in the conc. at room temp. Addn. of glycols increased foam stiffness. Insol. of the surfactant in the aq. EtOH appeared to be necessary for foam formation. Polawax, insol. in the propellant alone, was sol. in the aq. EtOH-propellant mixt. Therefore, it is believed that when the aerosol is discharged, evapn. of the propellant causes pptn. of the solid surfactant and foam formation. Methods for prepn. of the conc., loading, container selection, and storage of the finished product should be thoroughly tested to minimize problems, esp. when metal containers are used. Seven basic formulations are given, for foaming after shaves, antiperspirants, insect repellents, sun lotions, and rubbing alc.

IT 67-56-1, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(foam-forming compns. with fluoro propellants and surfactants and aerosol foams therefrom)

RN 67-56-1 HCAPLUS

CN Methanol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C-OH

IT 64-17-5, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(foam-producing compns. with fluoro propellants and surfactants and aerosol foams therefrom)

RN 64-17-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₃C-CH₂-OH

L116 ANSWER 24 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:4618 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:4618

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:908f-g

TITLE: Solubility of aromatic substances

AUTHOR(S): De Feo, Vincent J.

SOURCE: American Perfumer and Aromatics (1960), 75(No. 10), 84

CODEN: APARAM; ISSN: 0517-4252

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Fifteen essential oils and 15 aromatic chemicals were tested (as 1% solns.) for compatibility with propellant 11/12 (50:50) and propellant 114. The tests were carried out in clear 2-oz. aerosol bottles. Four bottles of each of the mixts. tested were made up, 2 were stored at room temp., 2 at 110.degree.F. One of each set was then sprayed and evaluated for odor at 1-week intervals for about 6 months, by a panel of perfumers. One set was left for solv. observations during a 16-month period. The compatibility results were given under the headings sol., cloudy, and insol.

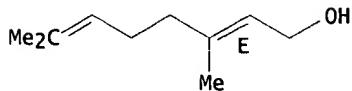
IT 106-24-1, Geraniol

(solv. in aerosol propellant)

RN 106-24-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



IT 111-87-5, Octyl alcohol
(solv. of, in aerosol propellant)
RN 111-87-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Octanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO- (CH₂)₇-Me

=> d ibib abs hitstr 25-44

L116 ANSWER 25 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:81442 USPATFULL
TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers
and hair and skin care compositions containing the same
INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH,
United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States
The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6537532	B1	20030325
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-342726		19990629 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-748705, filed on 13 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5916547 Division of Ser. No. US 1995-446189, filed on 19 May 1995, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 23 Aug 1993, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Di Nola-Baron, Liliana
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Peebles, Brent M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2149

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 26 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:254438 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and hair and skin care compositions containing the same
 INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States
 The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6458906	B1	20021001
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-409486		19950321 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257962, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-231955, filed on 21 Apr 1994, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-86605, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Henderson, Christopher		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Peebles, Brent M., Corstanje, Brahm J., Rosnell, Tara M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1850		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 27 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:87734 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume
 INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Miamerville, OH, United States
 Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States
 Chung, Alex Haejoon, West Chester, OH, United States
 Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6086903		20000711
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-606881		19960226 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Wortman, Donna C.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Camp, Jason J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	3846		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Personal treatment compositions including leave-on hair care compositions and leave-on skin care compositions, comprising from about 0.001% to about 50%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring

perfume, are disclosed. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 28 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1999:141285 USPATFULL

TITLE:

Thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and hair and skin care compositions containing the same

INVENTOR(S):

Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States
The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:

US 5980878 19991109

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 1997-904741 19970801 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-440852, filed on 15 May 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-259070, filed on 20 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257962, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-231955, filed on 21 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-86605, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER:

Kulkosky, Peter F.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Murphy, Stephen T., Henderson, Loretta J.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS:

18

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

LINE COUNT:

2234

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 29 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:141283 USPATFULL

TITLE:

Hair spray compositions

INVENTOR(S):

Peffly, Majorie Mossman, Cincinnati, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:

US 5980876 19991109

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 1996-644937 19960513 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-200831, filed on 17 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-883979, filed on 15 May 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-747165, filed on 19 Aug 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER:

Levy, Neil S.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Tucker, Joan B., Murphy, Stephen T., Lewis, Leonard W.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 1514

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to hair spray compositions comprising from about 0.01% to about 2% of an ionic surfactant or a nonionic surfactant having an HLB of about 7 or less; from about 0.5% to about 15% of an ionic resin having a weight average molecular weight of at least about 300,000; and a liquid vehicle. This invention further relates to hairspray compositions comprising from about 0.5% to about 15% of an ionic, silicone macromer-containing resin as the hair setting agent, a liquid vehicle comprising a mixture of water and monohydric alcohol solvent (e.g., C₁-C₃ monohydric alcohols) wherein the composition contains at least about 10%, by weight of the composition, of water, and an ionic surfactant. Suitable surfactants are organic surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, and nonionic surfactants having an average HLB of less than or equal to about 7.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 30 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:78120 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Antibacterial and antifouling oxathiazines and their oxides
 INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef Frans Elizabetha, Vosselaar, Belgium
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5922113		19990713
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-951278		19971016 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 586690		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Green, Anthony		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Coletti, Ellen Ciambrone		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	786		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Use of 3-aryl-5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-oxathiazines and their oxides having the formula ##STR1## wherein n is 0, 1 or 2; R¹ is hydrogen, C₁-4 alkyl or benzyl; and R represents (a) phenyl; phenyl substituted with 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from hydroxyl, halo, C₁-12 alkyl, C₅-6 cycloalkyl, trihalomethyl, phenyl, C₁-5 alkoxy, C₁-5 alkylthio, tetrahydropyranloxy, phenoxy, C₁-4 alkylcarbonyl, phenylcarbonyl, C₁-4 alkylsulfinyl, C₁-4 alkylsulfonyl, carboxy or its alkali metal salt, C₁-4 alkyloxycarbonyl, C₁-4 alkylaminocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl, tolylaminocarbonyl, morpholinocarbonyl, amino, nitro, cyano, dioxolanyl or C₁-4 alkyloxyiminomethyl; naphthyl; pyridinyl; thienyl, preferably when n is not 2; furanyl; or thienyl or furanyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from C₁-4 alkyl, C₁-4 alkyloxy, C₁-4 alkylthio, halo, cyano, formyl, acetyl, benzoyl, nitro, C₁-4 alkyloxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenylaminocarbonyl and C₁-4 alkyloxyiminomethyl; or R represents a radical of formula ##STR2## wherein X is oxygen or sulfur, Y is nitrogen, CH or C(C₁-4 alkyloxy); and R" is hydrogen or C₁-4 alkyl, as an antibacterial, anti-yeast, antifungal, algicidal, anticrustacean, molluscicidal and general antifouling agent and compositions containing the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 31 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:75297 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers
 and hair and skin care compositions containing the same
 INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH,
 United States
 Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
 States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5919439		19990706
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-744389		19961107 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-440867, filed on 15 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5622694 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-259069, filed on 20 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 23 Aug 1993, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Murphy, Stephen T., Henderson, Loretta J.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 2561

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible
 silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic
 and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This
 invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling
 purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers.
 This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing
 cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the
 skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering
 and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the
 skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 32 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:72243 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Personal care compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Snyder, Michael Albert, Mason, OH, United States
 Clarizia, Mario Paul, Iowa City, IA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
 States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5916548		19990629
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-833819		19970409 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-707554, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W., Rosnell, Tara M.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 2409

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to personal care compositions comprising a copolymer complex and a volatile, hydrophobic solvent component for solubilizing or dispersing the copolymer complex. The copolymer complex is formed by complexing a fatty amine with a copolymer, wherein the copolymer comprises a hydrophobic monomer, a hydrophilic monomer such that at least 1%, by weight of the total copolymer, comprises hydrophilic monomers bearing acidic functional groups and, optionally, a hydrophobic macromonomer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 33 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:72242 USPATFULL

TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and hair and skin care compositions containing the same

INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH, United States

Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5916547 19990629

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-748705 19961113 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-446189, filed on 19 May 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 19 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 23 Aug 1993, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Murphy, Stephen T., Henderson, Loretta J.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 2455

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 34 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:12547 USPATFULL

TITLE: Personal care compositions

INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States

Snyder, Michael Albert, Mason, OH, United States

Clarizia, Mario Paul, Iowa City, IA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5863527 19990126

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1997-833820 19970409 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-708334, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,12,15,17,18

LINE COUNT: 2591

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to personal care compositions comprising a copolymer complex and a volatile, hydrophobic solvent component for solubilizing or dispersing the copolymer complex. The copolymer complex is formed by complexing a fatty amine with a copolymer, wherein the copolymer comprises a hydrophobic monomer, a hydrophilic monomer such that at least 1%, by weight of the total copolymer, comprises hydrophilic monomers bearing acidic functional groups, and optionally a hydrophobic macromonomer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 35 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:156931 USPATFULL

TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume

INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States
Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States
Chung, Alex Haejoon, West Chester, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States
The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5849310 19981215

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-606882 19960226 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-326457, filed on 20 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5540853

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Aylor, Robert B.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 3862

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Personal treatment compositions including cleansing and/or cosmetic compositions are disclosed, the cleansing compositions, for example, comprising from about 0.001% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring perfume comprising at least about 70% of enduring perfume ingredients; from about 0.01% to about 95% surfactant system; and the balance carrier. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts. Preferred compositions are liquid and comprise water as a carrier.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 36 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:138451 USPATFULL

TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and /or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume

INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States
Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States
Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5833999		19981110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-745385		19960520 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-326620, filed on 20 Oct 1994, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Aylor, Robert B.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	3503		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Personal treatment compositions including leave-on hair care compositions and leave-on skin care compositions, comprising from about 0.001% to about 50%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring perfume, are disclosed. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 37 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:134611 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Personal care compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Carballada, Jose Antonio, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Bolich, Jr., Raymond Edward, Maineville, OH, United States
 Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Courthouse, OH, United States
 Snyder, Michael Albert, Mason, OH, United States
 Clarizia, Mario Paul, Iowa City, IA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5830447		19981103
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-833818		19970409 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-735939, filed on 23 Oct 1996, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-708862, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,21,23,25,26
LINE COUNT:	2358

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to personal care compositions comprising a copolymer complex and a volatile, hydrophobic solvent component for solubilizing or dispersing the copolymer complex. The copolymer complex is formed by complexing a fatty acid with a copolymer, wherein the copolymer comprises a hydrophobic monomer, a hydrophilic monomer such that at least 1%, by weight of the total copolymer, comprises hydrophilic monomers bearing nitrogen containing functional groups and, optionally, a hydrophobic macromonomer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 38 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:108013 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Personal care compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Hutchins, Thomas Allen, Cincinnati, OH, United States

Carballada, Jose Antonio, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Bolich, Jr., Raymond Edward, Maineville, OH, United States
 Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Courthouse, OH, United States
 Snyder, Michael Albert, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Clarizia, Mario Paul, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:

US 5804173 19980908

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 1997-833817 19970409 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-736316, filed on 23 Oct 1996, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-707775, filed on 4 Sep 1996, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER:

Venkat, Jyothsna

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Little, Darryl C., Allen, George W.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS:

22

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

LINE COUNT:

2496

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to personal care compositions comprising a copolymer complex and a volatile, hydrophobic solvent component for solubilizing or dispersing the copolymer complex. The copolymer complex is formed by complexing a fatty acid with a copolymer, wherein the copolymer comprises a hydrophobic monomer, a hydrophilic monomer such that at least 1%, by weight of the total copolymer, comprises hydrophilic monomers bearing nitrogen functional groups, and optionally a hydrophobic macromonomer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 39 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:30681 USPATFULL

TITLE: Thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers used in hair and skin care compositions

INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter Marte, Washington Court House, OH, United States

Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:

US 5730966 19980324

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 1995-465171 19950605 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

Division of Ser. No. US 1995-409486, filed on 21 Mar 1995 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-257962, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-231955, filed on 21 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-86605, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER:

Henderson, Christopher

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Henderson, Loretta J., Lewis, Leonard W., Dabbiere, David K.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS:

4

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

LINE COUNT:

1901

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 40 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:9502 USPATFULL

TITLE: Antibacterial and antifouling oxathiazines and their oxides

INVENTOR(S): Van Gestel, Jozef Frans Elizabetha, Vosselaar, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5712275		19980127
	WO 9505739		19950302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-586690		19960125 (8)
	WO 1994-EP2784		19940824
			19960125 PCT 371 date
			19960125 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-111352, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Robinson, Allen J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	785		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Use of 3-aryl-5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-oxathiazines and their oxides having the formula ##STR1## wherein n is 0, 1 or 2; R.sup.1 is hydrogen, C.sub.1-4 alkyl or benzyl; and R represents (a) phenyl; phenyl substituted with 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from hydroxyl, halo, C.sub.1-12 alkyl, C.sub.5-6 cycloalkyl, trihalomethyl, phenyl, C.sub.1-5 alkoxy, C.sub.1-5 alkylthio, tetrahydropyranlyloxy, phenoxy, C.sub.1-4 alkylcarbonyl, phenylcarbonyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylsulfinyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylsulfonyl, carboxy or its alkali metal salt, C.sub.1-4 alkyloxycarbonyl, C.sub.1-4 alkylaminocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl, tolylaminocarbonyl, morpholinocarbonyl, amino, nitro, cyano, dioxolanyl or C.sub.1-4 alkyloxyiminomethyl; naphthyl; pyridinyl; thieryl, preferably when n is not 2; furanyl; or thieryl or furanyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from C.sub.1-4 alkyl, C.sub.1-4 alkyloxy, C.sub.1-4 alkylthio, halo, cyano, formyl, acetyl, benzoyl, nitro, C.sub.1-4 alkyloxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenylaminocarbonyl and C.sub.1-4 alkyloxyiminomethyl; or R represents a radical of formula ##STR2## wherein X is oxygen or sulfur; Y is nitrogen, CH or (C.C.sub.1-4 alkyloxy); and R" is hydrogen or C.sub.1-4 alkyl, as an antibacterial, anti-yeast, antifungal, algicidal, anti-crustacean, molluscicidal and general antifouling agent and compositions containing the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 41 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:33489 USPATFULL

TITLE: Silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers

and hair and skin care compositions containing the same

INVENTOR(S): Torgerson, Peter M., Washington Court House, OH, United

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): States
 Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States
 The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5622694		19970422
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-440867		19950515 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-259069, filed on 20 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257961, filed on 16 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-236881, filed on 29 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-110592, filed on 27 Aug 1993, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sabatelli, Anthony D., Lewis, Leonard W.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 2541

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to water or alcohol soluble or dispersible silicone grafted thermoplastic elastomeric copolymers and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing these copolymers. This invention especially relates to copolymers useful for hair styling purposes, and to hair styling compositions containing these copolymers. This invention further relates to copolymers useful for providing cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for topical application to the skin. These topical skin care compositions are useful for delivering and/or transdermally transporting active ingredients to or through the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 42 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:94327 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Hair styling compositions containing a silicone grafted polymer and low level of a volatile hydrocarbon solvent
 INVENTOR(S): Midha, Sanjeev, Blue Ash, OH, United States
 Torgerson, Peter M., Washington Court House, OH, United States
 Hall, Christine, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5565193		19961015
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-273289		19940711 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-102433, filed on 5 Aug 1993, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kulkosky, Peter F.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dabbierre, David K., Lewis, Leonard W., Sabatelli, Anthony D.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1304		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . Provided hair styling compositions comprising: (a) from about 0.1% to about 15%, by weight, of a silicone grafted adhesive polymer, said polymer being characterized by an organic polymeric backbone having

silicone macromers grafted to said backbone; (b) from about 0.5% to about 15%, by weight, of a **hydrocarbon** solvent selected from the group consisting of C._{sub.10} -C._{sub.14} branched chain **hydrocarbons**, and mixtures thereof; (c) a polar solvent phase comprising from about 80% to about 98.9%, by weight of the composition, of a polar solvent selected from the group consisting of water and C._{sub.2} -C._{sub.3} monohydric alcohols, and mixtures thereof, wherein said composition contains no more than about 15%, by weight, of C._{sub.3} monohydric alcohol; wherein said organic polymer backbone is soluble in said polar solvent phase, and said silicone macromers of said hair setting polymer are soluble in said **hydrocarbon** solvent and insoluble in said polar solvent. In preferred embodiments, the compositions hereof additionally comprise a plasticizer for the silicone grafted hair setting polymer. Especially preferred plasticizers include acetyl tri-C._{sub.2} -C._{sub.8} alkyl citrates, particularly acetyl triethyl citrate.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 43 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:67677 USPATFULL

TITLE: Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume

INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States

Bacon, Dennis R., Milford, OH, United States

Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5540853 19960730

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1994-326457 19941020 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: McFarlane, Anthony

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Hailey, Patricia L.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Aylor, Robert B.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 3562

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Personal treatment compositions including cleansing and/or cosmetic compositions are disclosed, the cleansing compositions, for example, comprising from about 0.001% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring perfume; from about 0.01% to about 95% surfactant system; and the balance carrier. The enduring perfume provides a lasting olfactory sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts. Preferred compositions are liquid and comprise water as a carrier.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L116 ANSWER 44 OF 44 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:100778 USPATFULL

TITLE: Hair and skin care compositions containing discrete microdroplets of an oil in water stabilized by in situ copolymerization of a water-soluble vinyl monomer and a water-soluble acryl comonomer

INVENTOR(S): Kopolow, Stephen L., Plainsboro, NJ, United States

Burlant, William J., Wayne, NJ, United States

Helioff, Michael W., Westfield, NJ, United States

Bires, Carmen D., Hackettstown, NJ, United States

Login, Robert B., Oakland, NJ, United States

Tazi, Mohammed, Wayne, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISP Investments Inc., Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5169622	19921208	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-638597	19910108	(7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20081217		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-510017, filed on 17 Apr 1990, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-604263, filed on 29 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5073296		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Bhat, N.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Katz, Walter, Maue, Marilyn J., Ward, Joshua J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	887		

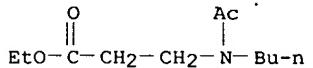
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB What is provided herein are hair and skin care compositions containing discrete microdroplets of an oil in water stabilized by in situ polymerization of a water-soluble vinyl monomer and a water-soluble acryl comonomer. The stabilized microdroplets are prepared by dispersing the oil in water, adding the water-soluble vinyl monomer, preferably vinylpyrrolidone, with the comonomer, and copolymerizing the monomer and comonomer in situ such that the oil is stabilized in the resulting copolymer solution as discrete microdroplets.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d

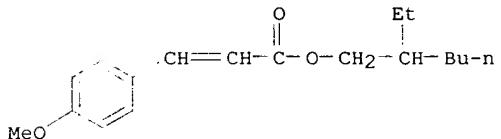
L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 52304-36-6 REGISTRY
CN *.beta.-Alanine, N-acetyl-N-butyl-, ethyl ester (9CI)* (CA INDEX
NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3-[(N-butyl-N-acetyl)amino]propionic acid ethyl ester
CN AI 3-70763
CN BAAPE
CN Ethyl 3-(N-butylacetamido)propionate
CN Merck 3535
CN Repellent 3535
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C11 H21 N O3
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, TOXLIT,
USPATFULL
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



24 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
24 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

*SUN'S Green
Apple*

111 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN 5466-77-3 REGISTRY
CN 2-**Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 2-ethylhexyl ester (9CI)**
(CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate
CN 2-Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate
CN Escalol 557
CN Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate
CN Eusolex 2292
CN Neo Heliopan AV
CN Octinoxate
CN Octyl 4-methoxycinnamate
CN Octyl p-methoxycinnamate
CN p-Methoxycinnamic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester
CN Parsol MCX
CN Parsol MCX-SA
CN Sunscreen AV
CN Uvinul 3088
CN Uvinul MC 80
CN Uvinul MC 80N
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 155867-04-2
MF C18 H26 O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,
CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU,
DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PROMT,
SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



759 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
6 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
759 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

⇒

H20

L98 240766 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L92 OR L93)(P)L94
 L99 182624 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L98(P)(L95 OR L96)
 L100 2809 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L99(P)AEROSOL
 L101 536 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 OR DEET OR L41 OR L55
 OR L50 OR MENTHANE-3,8-DIOL
 L102 23931 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL(3A)(LEMONGRASS OR LEMON
 GRASS OR SOYBEAN OR SOY BEAN OR CITRONELLA)
 L103 3579 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON GERANIUM(3A)OIL OR GERANIOL
 L104 541 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE
 L105 119 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L100(P)(L101 OR L102 OR
 L103 OR L104)
 L106 52 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L100 AND (IR3535 OR IR 3535
 OR L31 OR ?AMINOPROPION?)
 L108 110 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L105 OR L106) AND (CFC OR
 CHLOROFLUOROCARBON OR ?FLUOROCARBON OR HYDROCARBON)
 L109 104 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L105 OR L106) AND (METHANE
 OR ETHANE OR PROPANE OR ISOPROPANE OR BUTANE OR ISOBUTANE OR
 BUTENE OR PENTANE OR ISOPENTANE OR NEOPENTANE OR PENTENE OR
 DIMETHYL ETHER OR DIETHYL ETHER)
 L110 58 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (L108 OR L109) AND PROPELLAN-
 T
 L112 18 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L110 AND FILM(2A)FORM?

=> s l111-112
 L115 20 (L111 OR L112)

=> dup rem l114 115
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 You have entered a file name of duplicates to keep that is not
 referenced by any of the L#s specified for this DUPLICATE command.
 The file names of duplicates that can be kept are listed above.
 Please enter one of these file names.

=> dup rem l114 l115
 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:21:45 ON 14 AUG 2003
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
 PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:21:45 ON 14 AUG 2003
 CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L114
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L115
 L116 44 DUP REM L114 L115 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 ANSWERS '1-24' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
 ANSWERS '25-44' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-24

L116 ANSWER 1 OF 44 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:428617 HCAPLUS
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 TITLE: Aerosol insect repellent composition having
 low VOC content and method of applying same to the
 skin
 INVENTOR(S): Gonzalez, Anthony D.; Pechko, Andrew H.; Kalafsky,
 Robert E.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avon Products, Inc., USA
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 PATENT INFORMATION: